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GENERAL CHERVOV VIEWS U.S. MILITARY STRENGTH

AU041300 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Aug 81 p 6

[Interview given by Lt Gen N. Chervov to APN military commentator Vasiliy Morozov: "Strategy of War Adventures, Dangerous Plans of the Pentagon 'Hawks'", place and date of interview not specified]

[Text] Lt Gen N. Chervov, the well-known Soviet expert on various aspects of U.S. military and foreign policy, has given an interview to APN military commentator Vasiliy Morozov, in which he answered questions concerning the new hegemonistic plans of the reactionary forces of American imperialism.

[Question] In his recent speech in Virgina Caspar Weinberger, the chief of the Pentagon, again confirmed that the United States will soon officially adopt a "new military strategy." What has made the emergence of a new strategy necessary?

[Answer] Whenever the United States strives to ensure for itself unilateral advantages in nuclear and other forms of armaments, it establishes theoretical foundations for its actions. That gives rise to miscellaneous concepts, strategies and doctrines that sometimes have literally bombastic names and reflect the features of U.S. imperialism.

Let us mention a few examples from the past. From the end of World War II up to the year 1960 the United States pursued the policy of "containing communism" and "brinkmanship." This policy's manifestation in the military sphere was the strategy of "concentrated counterstrike," which was based on the illusory notion of U.S imperialism's omnipotence and counted on the destruction of the world socialist system and on the restoration of capitalist rule by means of global nuclear attack.

However, the policy of "containing communism" and the concept of the "atomic strategy" turned out to be untenable. Nevertheless, new American strategies and concepts have been emerging one after another: "flexible response," "realistic deterrence," "choice of targets," "one war and a half," "limited nuclear warfare" and so forth. The objective of all of them has been to buttress U.S. military supremacy over the Soviet Union and to secure for Washington the role of world leader.

Owing to the unrealistic nature of the set political goals, the U.S. strategy drifted more than once in the postwar period into a blind alley in its endeavor to gain world domination. The attempts to find a way out of this situation have been equally unsuccessful.

[Question] Wherein lies the essence of the "new military strategy" C. Weinberger spoke about?

[Answer] The "new strategy" amounts, in the political sense, to another global expansion of the hegemonist plans of U.S. imperialism's reactionary forces. Weinberger straightforwardly declared that "the eighties are a decade of contest between the United States and the Soviet Union." The United States' military, economic, political and ideological contest with the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and the national liberation movement is, in his view, the priority talks of U.S. foreign policy and military strategy, aimed at setting up an American imperium--Pax Americana.

Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger counts in this respect on a forceful enhancement of the U.S. Armed Forces' mobility, which would make it possible for the United States to respond to changes in the situation in any part of our world. "We must be ready," the chief of the Pentagon said, "to wage any war in any region that is vitally important for our interests." According to his words, the United States has such interests and obligations in "virtually every area of the globe."

Such steps of the current adminstration cannot be described in any other way but as incendiary, as preaching war under the veil of peaceableness and protection of the "free world."

It seems that people have come to power in Washington who are ready to risk the fate of mankind in the interest of their own profiteering ambitions. Precisely therein is the essence of the "new military strategy."

Its military core contains the basic propositions of the well-known Presidential Directive No 59 (adopted under Carter but still in force) which places emphasis on so-called limited nuclear warfare. Furthermore, it requires of the Armed Forces and the U.S. economy the preparedness to wage at one and the same time two large, protracted "non-nuclear wars" in Europe and in the Middle East and a smaller local conflict in another region, Latin America for example.

[Question] Does this mean that in the United States the concept of "two wars and a half" is emerging again, instead of the current "one war and a half?"

[Answer] Yes, that is the case. However, the implementation of the strategy of two wars and a half requires enormous military expenditures and an acceleration of war preparations.

Have a look at what is now being done in the United States. The Pentagon's military budget for 1982 alone will be $40 billlion higher than this year's budget and will amount to $226 billion. In the next 5 years (by 1986) the United States will spend on its Armed Forces $1.5 trillion, which is almost as much as it has spent for military purposes in the last 12 years. The question suggests itself: Why does the United States need military expenditures of such enormous proportions? After all, even today it already accounts for almost one-third of military expenditures of all countries in the world. Not a single state, including the United States, needs at a time of peace such gigantic military expenditures when it does not pursue aggressive plans.

Clarity was introduced into this matter by Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger: "We will expend the means for everything that will be necessary--for increasing America's military power and gaining supremacy over the Soviet Union." Terms such as "equivalence" or "parity" are allegedly meaningless today because the United States must pursue armaments.

Instead of seeking agreements, Ronald Reagan's administration has openly oriented itself toward speedily increasing the number of strategic and other weapons and toward establishing a position of "supremacy" in future negotiations with the USSR. Ohio submarines equipped with nuclear missiles, the MX intercontinental ballistic missiles, new strategic bombers, missiles with a flat trajectory and the Pershing II ballistic missiles are being speedily built. The use of the space shuttle system for military purposes is being tested. Military units are being supplied with new types of weapons. An increase in the number of troops by almost 250,000 men is planned by 1986.

[Question] How do you assess U.S. allies' reaction to Washington's militarist agony?

[Answer] The United States' Atlantic partners as well as Japan see clearly all the ominous aspects of Washington's "new military strategy" and the path of war adventures to which they are being dragged by the incumbent White House representatives.

Today it is clear to everyone that the new U.S. administration has decided to pursue also in the eighties the old goals of American imperialism by relying on military strength and fanning military adventures to achieve the unfeasible--to halt or at least to slow down the trend of the world developments, which it regards as undesirable, to determine from the position of a "world gendarme" the fate of mankind, to dictate to the whole world its will.

The United States has decided to apply today, just as in the fifties, the "policy of the big stick" and, as C. Weinberger openly says, "to strengthen its positions in the world with the help of the Armed Forces." However, such notions are built on quicksand. The United States must come to understand a simple truth: The world is completely different today from what it was in the fifties and the United States no longer is the only strong power.

The sooner it comes to understand this and the sooner it assumes realistic positions in international relations, all the better it will be for the United States itself because the path of war adventures will not strengthen its security.

As regards U.S. allies, it must be said frankly that the Americans' Atlantic partners and Japan are increasingly sailing in the wake of Washington's ill-considered policy instigating the world to feverish armaments and war. Some are acting thus deliberately and others, willy-nilly subservient to the United States in its search for world supremacy, are playing into its hands by pursuing feverish armaments and are embarking on a path that increases the peril of war.

[Question] How does the Soviet military doctrine differ from the United States' "new military doctrine?"

[Answer] The two represent antipodes. The American strategy and its exponents preach war and the use of weapons, including nuclear weapons, in solving international problems, rely on military strength and are ready to thrust the world into a nuclear catastrophe. Such is the nature of capitalism, which does not stem from mankind's interests. It is capable of pulling into the grave everything that is alive and since it is about to sink completely to the bottom it at least wants to go down with a bang.

The Soviet Union, on the other hand, has never threatened anyone. As was stressed by the highest Soviet representative Leonid Brezhnev, our strategic doctrine has an exclusively defensive character. That is enshrined in our Constitution. The essence of the Soviet military doctrine lies in its guidance by the principles of the Leninist foreign policy of peace and international security. Its objective is to protect the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and to prevent an imperialist aggression. Any preemptive or predatory wars are alien to the Soviet military doctrine. It contains neither the concept of warning strikes nor the initial use of nuclear weapons.

However, the socialist countries' love for peace must not be perceived as their weakness. The socialist countries have at their disposal everything that is essential to reliably protect the interests of their nations.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA NOTES PERLE REMARKS ON ARMS TALKS

PM031356 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Jul 81 p 1

[TASS correspondent report: "'Arms Upgrading' Instead of Talks"]

[Text] Washington, 29 Jul--The Reagan administration is displaying no desire to conduct arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union. The latest evidence of this is the speech to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by R. Perle, who has been appointed U.S. assistant secretary of defense and who will be concerned with SALT questions in the Pentagon.

At present, Perle stated at the hearings to approve his candidacy, "It is impossible to imagine when we will be ready to begin talks with the Soviet Union." He added that the administration may display such "readiness" only by next spring. Perle's statements are typical of the overall position of officials of the Washington administration, which has not taken a single realistic step in the direction of arms limitation talks. Similar statements have been made in recent days by, in particular, E. Rostow, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and by E. Rowny, appointed to the post of special representative and head of the U.S. delegation at the talks on these questions.

These people who, in compliance with their status, should seemingly be concerned about curbing the arms race, are instead emphasizing the buildup of the U.S. military potential and militating for "arms upgrading," including in the nuclear sphere.

This approach on the part of the administration toward the most vital problem of the present day is causing serious alarm among sober-minded U.S. congressmen. At the Senate committee session the committee's chairman, C. Percy, reminded Perle that during his election campaign Reagan had promised to continue arms limitation talks with the USSR "immediately."

The committee, Percy noted, would like Soviet-U.S. talks in this field to produce a specific result during the initial period of the present administration's term of office.

EAGLEBURGER, NATO GROUP BEGIN SESSION ON ARMS TALKS

LD032022 Moscow TASS in English 1957 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Brussels, 3 Aug, TASS--Today a meeting of NATO's special consultative group under the chairmanship of Lawrence Eagleburger, U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs, opened at the headquarters of the North Atlantic alliance in Evers. It is reported that the participants in the meeting will review preparations for the forthcoming talks between the United States and the USSR to limit medium-range missiles in Europe.

Local observers point out that the representatives of the U.S. administration use consultations with their West European NATO allies to bring pressure to bear on them so as to secure unreserved support for the White House's course for the build-up of arms, first and foremost nuclear arms.

U.S. pressure on its West European partners is coming against the opposition of the public and governments of many West European countries which are beset by serious economic and social difficulties. In particular, drafting a state budget for the new fiscal year, the West German Government refused to comply with NATO's demand for a three per cent annual increase in real terms in military appropriations, which extremely angered Washington.

Trying to push Western Europe onto the road of the mad arms race, the Pentagon and the NATO strategists are exploiting the myth of the "growing Soviet threat". In so doing, they completely ignore the new important Soviet initiatives aimed at disarmament and at promoting the process of detente.

NATO refuses to give a reply to the Soviet proposal to start honest and equal talks to prevent another round of the arms race. Instead of taking a constructive approach to the pressing international problems of our time, the leadership of the North Atlantic alliance continues striving to tip the existing rough balance of forces in the West's favour by all means.

Moratorium Rejection Rapped

LD041302 Moscow TASS in English 1153 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Aug, TASS--TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

It has been announced in Brussels that the participants in a meeting of the special consultative NATO group that was held there rejected the USSR's proposal for a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles. This decision is explained, typically for the Pentagon, by the reasoning that the talks with the Soviet Union can be started only after the "West restores the military balance with the USSR".

As is known, the Soviet Union which is striving sincerely for the lowering of the level of military confrontation in Europe declares that simultaneously with the opening of the talks on the moratorium the deployment of new missiles in the continent should be stopped by both sides. According to Washington's statements, the production of U.S. Pershing missiles and cruise missiles has hardly started and they will be ready for deployment in Western Europe no sooner than 1983. Meanwhile the Soviet Union, as NATO sources assert, can already deploy at least one SS-20 missile almost every week. But where is then the logic of the decision that was just adopted in Brussels?

What is the reason behind Washington and NATO's rejection of the talks on the moratorium?

The answer is simple: The military-strategic balance that has been established between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, that is being preserved also in the framework of the modernisation of nuclear missile forces that is constantly conducted by both sides, is not to the liking of the U.S. administration. Washington is trying to disrupt the existing balance, particularly now that the Reagan administration is in office, and is imposing on the world a new, ever more dangerous round of the arms race with the aim of ensuring its military superiority. It is precisely in the hope of attaining this illusory aim that Washington and NATO are stubbornly rejecting the constructive Soviet proposals on the widening of confidence measures and their zone, on establishing the moratorium on the deployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear missile weapons of NATO and the USSR. This is why the United States answers the Soviet Union's call for restraint with a new round of the arms race (the Pentagon's budget will increase already in 1982 by 40 billion dollars, no more no less) and by ever new displays of Atlantic strength (the latest example is the major naval exercise of NATO "Ocean Venture-81" that started on August 1.)

As to the allegations about the "Soviet menace" manufactured in Washington and in the NATO headquarters in Brussels, we see that this is nothing more than a camouflage with the use of which those who adhere to "power politic" would like to cover up their own unsavoury plans and deeds... The USSR, for its part, does not seek and is not going to seek military supremacy. But the Soviet Union, the socialist community cannot and will not tolerate the disruption of the present parity of military strength.

NONNUCLEAR NATIONS CAN INFLUENCE DISARMAMENT

PM041232 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Matveyev "Rejoinder": "Universal Concern"]

[Text] Can the governments of countries without nuclear weapons influence decisions affecting these weapons? Or to be more precise, can they make their contribution to reducing the threat of nuclear war and halting the nuclear arms race? FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt touched on this question in a recent interview in Ottawa with a U.S. television company. He expressed regret that the United States intends to initiate talks with the Soviet Union on medium-range weapons in Europe only by the end of this year. Schmidt stated that he would be "a little happier" if such talks began earlier.

In this connection he pointed to the differences existing between states which could take decisions in the event of nuclear war and those lacking that possibility and dependent on other powers. In other words, Bonn's leaders believe that, since the FRG does not have nuclear weapons, it has no opportunity to influence decisions concerning these weapons. Is that the case?

First, there is scarcely any need to prove that all states and all governments can and must oppose the threat of nuclear war--after all, it is a case not of any narrow regional threat but of a threat looming over the entire world. Even small countries, acting in a united front, can do much to mitigate this threat. All the more so a Western country of major potential like the FRG.

Examples are known of nonnuclear countries' coming out consistently and resolutely for the curbing of the nuclear arms race and for promoting progress in this field. Suffice it to point to the role of UN member countries in the efforts aimed at general progress in the business of disarmament, including nuclear disarmament. Incidentally, next year a new UN General Assembly special session on the problem of disarmament is due to meet. That is where there is a favorable arena for constructive decisions and actions. It is important not to avoid, on various pretexts, steps toward resolving this key problem.

GUARANTEES FOR NONNUCLEAR STATES URGED IN GENEVA

LD041914 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Geneva, 4 Aug, TASS--The Disarmament Committee is considering the issue of strengthening security guarantees for states not possessing nuclear weapons.

The attention to this problem is great because it concerns the interests of all states and non-nuclear states in particular. The strengthening of the nuclear weapons non-proliferation regime and prevention of a nuclear war threat depend on its solution.

Speaking at a plenary meeting of the Disarmament Committee today, the GDR's delegate Gerhard Herber stressed that under the circumstances when broad sectors of the population of a number of West European countries protest against the plans to deploy new types of American nuclear missiles on their territory, it is of special importance to work for the non-stationing of nuclear weapons in countries which do not possess them at present.

Mongolia's delegate Dugersurengiyin Erdembileg favoured the sooner elaboration and conclusion of an international convention on security guarantees for non-nuclear states.

The head of the USSR delegation Viktor Israelyan said the Soviet Union showed an understanding of the just desire of non-nuclear states to receive reliable guarantees from nuclear powers that they will not use nuclear weapons against them. The Soviet Union, he said, presumes that the countries that refuse to produce or obtain nuclear weapons and do not allow its stationing on their territories make a considerable contribution to efforts to reduce and ultimately to eliminate the nuclear war threat. These countries have a right to adequate guarantees that nuclear weapons will not be used against them. The Soviet Union has given exactly such guarantees.

U.S. 'PLANS' TO PUT NUCLEAR FORCES IN JAPAN RAPPED

LD042324 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The U.S. Defense Department is studying plans to locate nuclear forces in areas of military activity in Asia, including Japan. According to a report by KYODO News Agency, this statement was made by one of the Pentagon heads, Adm Donald Jones, at a meeting in Washington with a Japanese Diet member, Yutaka Hata.

The admission by the American admiral was not unexpected by his interlocutors. For a long time Washington has been methoidcally pushing the Japanese to accept the concept of the inevitable appearance of atomic weapons on the Japanese islands. This was precisely the aim of the appearance in the American press of numerous affirmations by former high-ranking U.S. officials that nuclear weapons had been introduced to Japan long ago. According to Reischauer, former U.S. ambassador to Tokyo, there was even a verbal agreement between the two governments on this matter. Until then this information had been kept a deep secret. It was politically disadvantageous to Washington to disclose it. They feared possible negative consequences which would play their role during the establishment of the Japanese-American military-political alliance. Tokyo for its part also preferred not to expound on this theme. Moreover, official government spokesmen tirelessly repeated that the core of Japanese foreign policy is the three nonnuclear principles: not to introduce, not to hold and not to produce nuclear weapons.

The statement by the U.S. admiral, to say the least, casts doubt on the sincerity of such statements. To all appearances Japanese ruling circles, under pressure from abroad, are tending toward a definite type of change of priorities in the country's foreign policy. In practice Washington for a long time has included the Japanese islands in their global nuclear strategy. According to data from democratic organizations, American nuclear weapons are kept on U.S. military bases at Iwakuni and on the island of Okinawa. The American submarine fleet, equipped with ballistic missiles, is continuously patrolling off the Japanese coasts.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1417 GMT on 4 August reports Rear Admiral Jones announcement and adds the following sentence:

["The port of Yokosuka serves as a base for the strike aircraft carrier Midway of the U.S. 7th Fleet, which carries nuclear weapons."]

The Pentagon's plans, which were revealed by one of the heads of this military department, show Washington's intention to legitimate the use of the Japanese islands as an American nuclear arsenal.

To be fair, it should be pointed out that Washington's unceremonious pressure arouses not only irritation but occasionally also opposition, if one takes into account that not one of the proposed sites meets the national interest. Nontheless, very influential circles express readiness to waive the real interests of the country for the sake of preserving the prestige of obedient executors of Washington's will. Therefore the answer to the question, where is Japan's foreign policy made, in Tokyo or Washington? depends in the end on whether those in Tokyo can show realism in their relations with overseas allies.

Further Criticism

OW050311 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] It was learned today that the U.S. Defense Department is studying a plan to deploy a theater nuclear force [TNF] in Asia. In this connection, Radio Moscow correspondent Vladimir Tsvetov files the following from Tokyo:

Rear Adm Donald Jones, the Defense Department's director for the east Asia and Pacific region, expressed the U.S. desire to hold talks with Japanese authorities on the deployment during a meeting with Yutaka Hata, member of the Japanese house of councillors. Jones' remarks mean the beginning of a new phase in the U.S. effort to draw Japan into cooperation with U.S. global strategy. Furthermore, it is a phase unprecedentedly dangerous to Japan and East Asia.

If a TNF is deployed in Japan, it means that the U.S. concept of so-called limited nuclear warfare has entered a period of implementation. As Jones' remarks most clearly indicate, the target in this case is the Soviet Union. However, the United States and Japan must not forget that the aggressor's action will inevitably invite an immediate retaliation. Soviet Defense Minister Ustinov served an unmistakably clear warning in the 25 July PRAVDA.

Among words describing Japan-U.S. relations, which maintain military alliance, is the phrase: U.S. nuclear umbrella. However, under the present U.S. adventurist policy, Japan as a nuclear shield would be a more accurate term for describing the relations. The United States is planning to position nuclear weapons on the soil of its allies including Japan in an attempt to divert a retaliatory nuclear attack against the United States to these countries. In other words, Japan and other U.S. allies will be made nuclear hostages.

In his speech at the 26th CPSU Congress, General Secretary Brezhnev proposed negotiations on measures to strengthen mutual trust in the Far East. The proposal was, in fact, supported by people in Japan who desire peace in east Asia. The U.S. militarist clique's plan seeks to nip any affirmative response to the Soviet peace proposal in the bud. A comparison of the Soviet proposal and the U.S. plan will instantly show who is threatening peace in the Far East.

The United States has disclosed--on the eve of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki atomic bombing anniversary--its plan to deploy a TNF in Japan. U.S. imperialism, which already committed a crime against the Japanese people, is planning to commit another crime against them.

'TOKYO DECLARATION' AGAINST NUCLEAR WEAPONS ADOPTED

LD042124 Moscow TASS in English 1628 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Tokyo, 4 Aug, TASS--The "Tokyo declaration", adopted today at an international conference for banning nuclear weapons in Japan, contains a vigorous call for expanding the peoples' struggle for the prohibition of nuclear weapons and prevention of a world catastrophe. The declaration proclaims that its participants will work jointly for a complete prohibition of nuclear weapons.

Moulawi Abdol Hamid, an eminent Afghan religious figure, was felled by Dushmans' hands in Kabul. Sayyed Mohammad Amin, member of the DRA Ulema Council, was killed in Kabul Province. In Qandahar Province an operational battalion which had to clear the Panjwai District of terrorists discovered the bodies of women, children and old men. The list of victims of the Dushmans' terror could be extended....

All the same, are the republic's enemies achieving their ends? Are they succeeding in sabotaging the onward march of the April revolution? I believe that the quickening process of forming the National Fatherland Front, which is becoming a truly national patriotic organization underpinned by very broad sections of the population, and also the support being given in cities and villages to the people's Armed Forces, the security forces, the militia and detachments for the defense of the revolution indicate that the Afghan people have staunchly risen to defend their republic. This is also evidenced not least by the successes of Afghanistan's patriotic forces in the struggle against the bandit formations being infiltrated from abroad. Not so long ago Dushman gangs were routed in Parvan, Bamian, Kabul, Nangarhar, Baghlan and Badghis Provinces. Courage and fearlessness were displayed during those operations not only by security organ and militia workers and soldiers and officers of the people's Armed Forces but also by Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and the Afghan Democratic Youth Organization--hundreds of workers, students and employees who have joined detachments for the defense of the revolution.

The bandits are losing ground throughout the country, and only by means of the coercion, deception and intimidation of ignorant, illiterate people do they succeed in finding temporary accomplices, the majority of whom quickly break with these "defenders of Islam." Proof of this is provided by the confessions of hundreds of repentant people who were drawn into gangs by means of deception and whom the people's power has found it possible to forgive.

Let us recall, for example, how 3 weeks ago the bandits' arrested leaders appeared before the inhabitants of Qandahar--center of the province of that name bordering on Pakistan and therefore particularly saturated with bandits. They answered to the workers and peasants, employees and traders who had participated in the rout of those counterrevolutionary groups. What indignation and anger were aroused in the assembled people by the enforced confessions of Hamidollah, leader of one of the gangs operating in the environs of Qandahar. The bandits had been trained in Pakistan, and the gang had been responsible for burning down schools and high schools and assassinating PDPA activists. Hamidollah admitted that the gang had received weapons from Pakistan, forwarded its spoils to the chiefs established in Peshawar and distributed leaflets and subversive literature printed abroad, particularly in the United States.

"Neither weapons nor threats nor spurious appeals to religious feelings will be able to deceive or intimidate Afghanistan's working Muslims," Mohammad Ghafur, a cloth factory worker, said at the time on behalf of the assembly. An inglorious end awaits all who raise their hand against their own people."

That worker's conviction is founded on the righteousness of the cause for whose sake the April revolution was accomplished. And this is recognized by the West's most farsighted representatives. "What can the counterrevolution pose as an 'alternative' to the PDPA's efforts"--asks a correspondent of the Swiss newspaper UNSERE WELT who visited Afghanistan. Killings instead of knowledge, destruction instead of creation, devastation instead of bread? It is hard to disagree with that opinion, and you would have to be a fool or extremely malevolent to reject the choice already made by the Afghan people.

EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA VIEWS CEMA SESSION OUTCOME

PM031530 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 30 Signed to Press 20 July 81 p 20

[Doctor of Economic Sciences O. Rybakov article: "On the Path of Intensification"]

[Text] The 35th CEMA Session, which was held in Sofia in July, was a major event in the life of the socialist community countries. It examined the results of the fulfillment of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration over the last 10 years and summarized the results of the coordination of the CEMA countries' national economic plans for 1981-85. The session was held directly after the recent fraternal party congresses, which determined the future trends and strategy of the countries' economic development in the 1980's.

Integration among the CEMA countries has now become a powerful factor in developing the production forces of the socialist community. The countries participating in the session unanimously noted that the experience of implementing the comprehensive program has confirmed the correctness of the coordinated course elaborated by the communist and workers parties of deepening and improving mutual cooperation, and the vitality of the basic principles, aims, forms and methods of CEMA activity.

"It is now impossible to imagine," L.I. Brezhnev stressed at the 26th congress, "the confident development of any particular socialist country and its successful solution of, for instance, problems such as supplying energy resources and raw materials and introducing the latest achievements of science and technology without ties with the other fraternal countries."

The trade turnover between the CEMA countries has increased by a factor of 3.3 in the past 10 years and has now reached R121 billion. Mutual deliveries provide the overwhelming proportion of most CEMA countries' important needs for machines and equipment, oil, iron ore and consumer goods. Mutual deliveries have satisfied 68-70 percent of our countries' import needs for machines and equipment, crude oil and iron ore, 94-95 percent of hard coal and lumber needs and 60 percent of consumer goods needs. It is precisely because of this, the session noted, that the unfavorable effect of the world energy and raw materials crisis has been substantially lessened in the community countries.

In the communique on the 35th CEMA Session the participating countries unanimously stressed the important role of the Soviet Union in the socialist community. Having a large economic, technical and scientific potential, the communique says, the Soviet Union effects deliveries of fuel, raw materials, machines and equipment and other goods, provides broad technical assistance to the CEMA countries in constructing industrial installations and passes on advanced production, scientific and technical experience.

For example, despite the difficulties connected with the deterioration in the conditions for extracting fuel, exports of Soviet energy resources to the CEMA countries, expressed in ideal fuel, will increase by 20 percent in the 5-year plan just begun in comparison with the preceding one. The large Soviet market guarantees the community countries stable sales of a large proportion of their exports of machine building products and other goods. The fraternal countries supply the USSR with many types of machines and equipment, transportation facilities, consumer goods and different types of raw materials.

During the 10-year period of implementation of the CEMA countries' comprehensive program great and positive experience has been accumulated as regards uniting their material, labor and financial resources to jointly resolve the most complex national economic problems.

Their planning cooperation has intensified. The countries are now using a whole system of forms of joint planning activity--compiling economic, scientific and technical forecasts, holding systematic consultations in the sphere of economic policy, coordinating their national economic plans and elaborating for each 5-year period a coordinated plan of multilateral integration measures. Recently the forms of joint planning activity have been supplemented by long-term targeted programs and bilateral long-term programs of production specialization and cooperation.

The integration form of pooling efforts has been widely used in the joint construction of industrial installations. The total value of the installations commissioned in the last 5-year plan which were constructed on a joint basis in accordance with the agreed plan of multilateral integration measures exceeds R7 billion. These installations allow the CEMA countries to obtain annually an extra 5.5 million tons or more of ferriferous raw materials, approximately 200,000 tons of various ferroalloys, over 200,000 tons of bleached sulfate cellulose, about 120,000 tons of asbestos, 6 billion kilowatt hours of electricity and 15.5 billion cubic meters of natural gas.

At the turn of the 1970's-80's economic development conditions have become more complex. This is chiefly connected with the fact that extensive development factors have been exhausted. The changeover to intensive paths of development and the use of factors of labor productivity growth based on the maximum use of the latest achievements of science and technology are connected with a number of difficulties. The changeover to intensive development of the economy, the implementation of major social programs and the forming of communist consciousness--all this does not come at once. Both time and a creative quest are needed here.

The crucial task today, the 35th CEMA Session stressed, consists in raising the technical level of production and its qualitative indicators. There is no other way of resolving the tasks of the 1980's except by accelerating scientific and technical progress. It is important today to use all the achievements of science and technology to reduce the energy and material content of production.

Production specialization and cooperation open up especially broad possibilities in this direction. This is why the task set at the 26th CPSU Congress sounded so topical at the 35th CEMA Session: to help make the next two 5-year periods a time of intensive international specialization and cooperation. Similar aims were also set by the congresses of the other fraternal parties.

The CEMA countries have actively begun to resolve this task. In implementing the long-term targeted programs, they have outlined a number of important priority avenues for cooperation in the sectors on whose development the acceleration of scientific and technical progress depends to the greatest extent. Among these sectors are microelectronics, robot building, computer production and others. There are already impressive results in this sphere. During the 35th CEMA Session an intergovernmental agreement was signed on the creation of a single standardized component base for radioelectronic apparatus, communication facilities and computer technology, aimed at the maximum satisfaction of the CEMA countries' needs for electronic goods of a high technical standard by pooling and making rational use of the countries' potential. Taking account of the great significance of microprocessors for improving the efficiency of the national economy and accelerating scientific and technical progress, the session adopted a decision to elaborate a program of cooperation for developing and using this technology.

In implementing the course toward intensifying the economy and improving its efficiency, the CEMA countries are paying increasingly great attention to resolving tasks set by the fraternal party congresses in the sphere of improving people's well-being. The social thrust of mutual cooperation is intensifying.

The CEMA countries are now implementing long-term programs of cooperation in the sphere of solving the food problem more fully and of developing consumer goods production in every possible way. The 35th CEMA Session recommended the expansion of cooperation in producing and increasing mutual deliveries of food and industrial consumer goods. During the session's work multilateral general agreements were signed on the comprehensive development of sugar production and also of the production and industrial processing of citrus fruits in Cuba with the aim of strengthening Cuba's export potential and more fully meeting the socialist countries' long-term needs for these types of products.

The coordination of the CEMA countries' national economic plans was an important step in implementing the strategy of cooperation. During this work agreement was reached on the main avenues for economic and scientific and technical cooperation and the volumes of mutual deliveries of goods for the period 1981-85.

In the current 5-year plan the USSR will increase by more than one-third its deliveries to the CEMA countries of electricity, fuel and raw materials, and other materials. Exports of Soviet machines and equipment will increase by 25 percent. At the same time Soviet imports of machine building products from the fraternal countries will increase 50 percent. The USSR's foreign trade turnover with the CEMA countries, at 1980 prices, will be approximately 40 percent more than in the preceding 5-year plan. The session approved the coordinated plan for multilateral integration measures for 1981-85.

The search for new approaches to solving the problems of the 1980's will doubtless be assisted by the preparation for the top-level party and state economic conference of CEMA countries, the advisability of which was mentioned at the fraternal party congresses. Life itself sets the task of supplementing the coordination of plans by the coordination of economic policy as a whole. On the agenda are questions such as the narrowing of the gap between the structures of the economic mechanism, the further development of direct ties between ministries, associations and enterprises taking part in cooperation and the creation of joint firms, and other forms of pooling our efforts and resources are also possible.

The 35th session noted that socialism has existed as a world system for over 3 decades now. During this time each of the fraternal countries has accumulated considerable experience of improving the mechanism for planned management of the economy. The study and use of the collective experience can be a real material force accelerating the progress of the whole community.

The recent CEMA session has had great political repercussions. The communique on the 35th session voices the unanimous support of the CEMA countries for the USSR Supreme Soviet "Appeal to Parliaments and Peoples of the World" and the fraternal countries' other initiatives aimed against the intensification of international tension and toward continuing detente.

CEMA's international prestige is growing, especially among the developing states, in connection with the decisive support by the CEMA countries for the struggle to restructure international economic relations on a democratic and just basis and to establish a new international economic order. This was unanimously declared by the delegations from Angola, the DRA, the PDRY, Laos, Mozambique and Ethiopia, invited as observers, which spoke at the conference.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the USSR Council of Ministers, on examining the report of the Soviet Union's delegation at the 35th CEMA Session, noted that the important practical measures outlined by the session to develop cooperation will promote the implementation of the decisions of the fraternal party congresses on the changeover of the CEMA countries' economy to a path of intensification and improved efficiency in socialist production for the purposes of a further increase in people's well-being.

OBSERVER BOVIN VIEWS SITUATION IN EUROPE

LD042052 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0945 GMT on 2 August carries a 45-minute "International Panorama" program presented by IZVESTIYA political observer Aleksandr Bovin, of which the first 20 minutes is devoted to the Helsinki conference.

Regarding this topic, Bovin says: "Six years ago, the CSCE conference ended in Helsinki. Since that time, the word "Helsinki" has entered the world political vocabulary with a new meaning, as a symbol of detente and mutual understanding. Like many journalists, I had the opportunity of being in the Finnish capital at that time. Everywhere there was the feeling that something unusual, something unique, something which does not fit into a traditional political framework was happening."

Bovin describes security operations, architecture of the Palace of Finland and Finnish architecture in general, and retraces European history, leading up to the need for such a conference.

Bovin says: "There is a banal truism which is often repeated: 'He who forgets the past risks reliving it.' I thought about this as I listened to the European leaders gathered together in the Palac of Finland for the purpose of learning lessons from the European experience. For if the current postwar period becomes--as has often been the case in the past--a prewar period, then I would be afraid to learn the latest lessons, regardless of who I was. Here we come to present-day Europe. It is defined, in my opinion, by three characteristic features. First, contemporary Europe is a Europe made up of two types of states. This gives rise, of course, to substantial problems. But if one takes a broader view of things, then one can see that the consolidation of socialism in the East and center of Europe has become a decisive factor in the stabilization of the international situation on the Continent. It was precisely socialist Europe which put forward the idea of an all-European conference and fought long and hard for its implementation.

"Second, Europe is the confrontation area of huge amounts of troops and arms. This is dangerous, so it means that agreement must be reached before the shooting starts.

"Third, and finally, growth in mutual influence and mutual dependence is a feature of contemporary Europe. But this is, of course, a worldwide trend. Nevertheless in Europe, with its high level of industrial development and scientific-technical development and its traditional economic and cultural ties, this trend is paving its way with particular persistence. Yet, more than 20 years went by before all this was realized, before all this was turned into political decisions. For the idea of an all-European conference was put forward for the first time by the Soviet Union in 1954." Here Bovin goes on to describe preparations that led up to the Helsinki conference, the actual preparations, conflicts on the way and final compromises reached, such as the Final Act.

"The conference, if one is to speak about its main results," Bovin says; "summed up the political results of World War II; the principle of the inviolability of European borders--postwar frontiers--was confirmed, which comprises security and without which there cannot be any security in Europe. The conference outlined the way to turn Europe into a continent of peace and cooperation. The conference adopted 10 principles according to which the participating states promised to conduct their mutual relations. By the way, the Soviet Union was the only state which introduced these principles into its own basic law--the Constitution.

"The conference closed one chapter of European history and politics and should have opened a new one, accelerated the materialization of detente, forced military detente--made life more peaceful in general and created brighter prospects for the future."

"Unfortunately this did not happen. In the second half of the seventies, the United States started going further and further away from the accords achieved. The pretext was the threat from the Soviet Union, while the essence lay in attempts to depart by hook or by crook from strategic parity, which is in fact the military and political basis of detente--to depart from this parity and achieve superiority in nuclear missiles. Whereas before Americans proceeded from the fact that a nuclear war could not bring them victory, now--and particularly in connection with the idea of a limited war--they speak more and more often of a victory strategy. Whereas before, it was generally recognized that a nuclear missile war could not be a means of implementing a policy, now they are striving to make the unthinkable acceptable and give it a rational form and essentially rational content. Here is, for example, what Gray, director of National Security Studies at the Hudson Institute wrote last year: 'The United States must draw up a plan for defeating the Soviet Union at a price which would not preclude the possibility of a decision by the United States. Washington must determine military goals which must ultimately provide for destruction of the Soviets' political power and the appearance of a postwar world order corresponding to criteria set by the West. No more and no less.'"

"True," Bovin says, "this is not stated so frankly on the official level, but on the whole, the U.S. strategic doctrine is evolving in the direction of just such a bellicose adventurism. Military strength is clearly coming to the fore as the main tool of U.S. foreign policy on all issues. Well, whatever the case may be, the United States has enough weaponry and Americans display this weaponry with unconcealed pleasure wherever they can. Well, this is not done in a disinterested manner, of course, but because they are looking for customers. Here, for example, are clips from the American exhibition in Le Bourget, where the traditional air show was held." Here follows a recording and presumably a film, with an unidentified commentary, of the flight of an American Tornado plane and description of other U.S. military wares on display, condemning the cost of such equipment and suggesting the money would be better spent on social needs, education etc., and warning of the dangers of cruise missiles and the destruction they could cause.

Bovin takes up this line of argument with a story from British history, quoting a letter from the then Archbishop of Canterbury to Edward III, urging the king to cut down on military spending and use the money to improve the people's standard of living, and draws analogies with the present-day situation in the United States. He also alludes to the current U.S. doctrines of limited nuclear warfare and stirring up local conflicts, criticizing them as short-sighted and definitely not in the spirit of Helsinki.

He goes on to condemn U.S. pressure on its European allies for further militarization and breaking of ites with the Eastern bloc. Bovin continues: "One cannot say that this pressure is not effective. It does work, of course, worsening the situation on the continent. All the more since there are political forces in Europe itself who would like to return to the familiar times of the cold war. And yet, comrades, Western Europe is still hanging on--it does not wish to throw to the wind the capital of detente, accumulated and collected with such difficulty. In Europe, many people understand that if a war breaks out, the only thing one can say with complete certainty at the moment is that Europe would perish. Thus the way shown by Helsinki remains the only sensible way, although excessive obstacles are placed in this path."

NEW YORK CONFERENCE ON KAMPUCHEA CRITICIZED

PM041001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 81 p 5

["Futile Undertaking"]

[Text] The so-called "international conference on Kampuchean," held in New York, was another step toward undermining peace and detente and heightening international tension.

The farce staged in New York was an integral part of the machinations of the forces which are hostile to the Kampuchean people. It was used for slander against the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

It is indicative that the greatest zeal in organizing and holding the conference in New York was displayed by Washington and Beijing--precisely those who are directly responsible for the tragedy which has befallen the Kampuchean people, the causes of which were, as is knwon, the U.S. aggression and the crimes of the Pol Pot regime. The forces tried to stifle the young republic through starvation and by organizing an economic blockade. They provoked the "refugee" problem and are continuing intrigues around the establishment of a "united front" from the Pol Pot gangs and emigrant rabble. Chinese and imperialist propaganda bodies and special services are waging a large-scale psychological war against Kampuchea and Vietnam.

Apparently suffering from a loss of memory, speakers representing imperialist powers paid lip-service at the conference to their "concern" for the Kampuchean people, while comparatively recently they were most directly involved in the devastating invasion of Cambodia by the American troops and the barbaric air bombings of its territory. Representatives of the same circles spoke many words regarding the presence in Kampuchea of the Vietnamese military contingent but, of course, kept silent on China's militaristic provocations against its neighbours and the presence of numerous American military bases in Southeast Asia and adjoining regions.

The initiators of the New York forum do not conceal their aim--to overthrow the legitimate government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and to install in power a regime which would not hinder Beijing's and Washington's hegemonistic and imperialist aspirations in Southeast Asia. The outrageous behaviour of the Chinese delegation at the conference again confirms their plan to reinstall the bloody Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea and to use the ASEAN member-states, which are regarded by the Chinese leadership as only temporary satellites, as a means in its hostile policy vis-a-vis Vietnam and other countries in Indochina. What is being imposed on the ASEAN states by Beijing runs counter to their national interests.

The holding of the conference in New York is assessed in the Soviet Union as an attempt at gross interference in the domestic affairs of the sovereign state--the People's Republic of Kampuchea--as an obvious desire to put a new obstacle in the way of the normalization of relations between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN, and to aggravate the already tense situation in Southeast Asia. The line of the conference initiators who wish to impart a permanent nature to it and who are instituting for this purpose some "committee on Kampuchea" to impose their will on the people of that country, runs counter to the efforts of all the peoples of Southeast Asia to establish peace and stability in the region. It is absolutely obvious that no decision on Kampuchea, adopted contrary to the will of the Kampuchean people and in the absence of the representatives of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, can or will be valid.

The normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia should be started by removing the original causes--by ending imperialist and hegemonistic interference in the affairs of the peoples in the region. Not rivalry but cooperation between all the states in Southeast Asia is the only real basis for that. The outstanding issues can and should be resolved on regional basis in the spirit of good neighborliness and peaceful coexistence, without outside interference. Precisely such a constructive approach is contained in the initiatives of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea on convening a regional conference and holding consultations with the ASEAN countries, and on concluding bilateral agreements between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea on the one hand and China on the other on non-aggression and peaceful coexistence.

The Kampuchean people have made their choice and are confidently following the road of social and economic revival. No one will be able to push them off of this path. The Soviet Union firmly sides with the just cause of the Kampuchean people, has rendered and will continue to render assistance in building the peaceful, independent and sovereign People's Republic of Kampuchea.

COMMENTARY ON UN FORCES' ACTIVITIES IN KOREA

SK041018 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 3 Aug 81

["Summary" of unattributed TASS commentary]

[Text] The U.S. representative to the United Nations recently made shameful, disgusting, deceptive remarks on the activities of the UN Command in Korea.

The U.S. forces have protected the suppressive, dictatorial regime in South Korea by occupying South Korea for over 30 years. The United States is trying to conceal its role on the Korean Peninsula by hiding behind the UN flag. This is an insult to the United Nations. Almost two-thirds of the UN members joined this international organization in the wake of the U.S. military entry into South Korea. The United States has acted contrary to the will of the international community.

The UN General Assembly has appealed for an end to foreign interference in Korea's domestic affairs to ease tension and prevent the outbreak of war. It also has called for the disbandment of the UN Command in South Korea and the withdrawal of all foreign troops in South Korea serving under the UN flag.

The United States refused to respond to this appeal. The Reagan administration has strengthened its military cooperation with the reactionary South Korean regime and with many other reactionary regimes in the world. Washington has increased its military aid to Seoul. U.S. aid to the Seoul regime this fiscal year totals $160 million. The Pentagon plans to augment its 40,000-man force in South Korea and arm them with sophisticated military hardware.

What do these militarist actions have to do with the United Nations? Absolutely nothing. It seems Washington believes that the true color of their imperialist policy can be concealed. Alas, U.S. diplomatic methods have not changed at all.

MADRID CSCE TALKS ADJOURN UNTIL 27 OCTOBER

PM301431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--At a plenary session of the Madrid meeting Richard Muller, head of the Finnish delegation, submitted on behalf of the neutral countries a proposal to adjourn the meeting's proceedings on 28 July 1981 and to resume them on 27 October resolved to finish work by mid-December with the adoption of a substantive and balanced concluding document.

Validating this proposal, the Finnish delegate noted the need to use the adjournment to seek ways of resolving the remaining problems.

The neutral countries' proposal was unopposed and was adopted by a consensus of the Madrid meeting participants.

HAIG SENATE SPEECH ON FOREIGN TRADE CRITICIZED

LD041916 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Haig has made a statement in the Senate on matters concerning foreign trade. Once again he used his speech to make crude attacks on the Soviet Union. Here is political observer Igor Fesunenko:

Good day comrades. Perhaps the first quality displayed by Secretary Haig after assuming his duties as secretary of state at the beginning of this year was something that has become traditional for American officials--an ambitious striving to create new forms and methods of diplomacy. The retired general, finding himself in the role of secretary of state, literally the next day attacked our country with crude slander about its involvement in so-called international terrorism. Haig had obviously decided that in the world of diplomacy he would be allowed to use the language of military orders, peremptory shouts and commands.

Last week, addressing the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Foreign Trade, Haig launched into a discussion on issues of international trade. And here too, the secretary of state failed to shine. For example, he categorically refused to grant the Soviet Union the right to be an equal trading partner with the United States. He said--and I quote--that considerations of security and political principles must predominate over commercial considerations. He stated that he considers it necessary to toughen limits on trade with our country.

Answering senators' questions, Haig noted that trade is one of the tools available to the United States for changing other states' policies--that is, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. In other words, Haig is trying to use international trade as a kind of bludgeon with the assistance of which one can punish one's partner. In short, the picture is clear. In the sphere of foreign trade the secretary of state subscribes to the same arrogant philosophy as the American hawks, who are sincerely convinced that they have been given the right to dictate the destiny of other countries and peoples with the same high-handedness as a master sergeant giving orders to recruits.

But there is no need, in my opinion, to refute the delusions of Secretary Haig. I would simply like to recall the description given him as newly appointed secretary of state at the end of last year by the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Haig, this newspaper wrote, does not belong to the ranks of intellectuals or creative thinkers. Haig's activities, it appears, fully justify these words. Every time the retired general tries to embellish the world with his discoveries in the sphere of diplomacy or, as now, in the field of international trade, he displays excessive ambition without the required ammunition.

U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE IN KOREA CRITICIZED

LD270854 Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 27 Jul 81

["Newspaper PRAVDA: Reunification of Korea Is an Urgent Problem"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 27 Jul, TASS--"The U.S. military presence in the Korean Peninsula, a presence which is openly approved by the Beijing leadership, has been and remains the main obstacle to a peaceful unification of Korea", PRAVDA emphasizes, commenting on the results of the month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and reunification of the country on a peaceful democratic basis. The solidarity month is ending today. In South Korea, the newspaper writes, there are a 40-thousand strong U.S. military contingent and U.S. missile, air and naval bases. "There is no doubt", the commentary points out, "that the withdrawal of U.S. troops from the southern part of the Korean Peninsula and, together with it, the removal of innumerable stocks of deadly weapons, including nuclear ones, which have turned South Korea into a powder keg would promote normalisation of relations between Korea's north and south and improvement of the situation in the peninsula. However, it is precisely this that the rulers of the Seoul regime and their patrons across the ocean oppose most of all."

"The Korean people", PRAVDA goes on, "are waging a persistent struggle for reunification of the motherland. Expressing the aspirations of the masses of people, the Government of the KPDR has invariably shown and shows the will and desire for an earliest implementation of constructive measures promoting a successful solution to the Korean problem. The proposals put forward in October 1980 at the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, are also a realistic initiative in this direction". "These efforts which meet not only the aspirations of the Korean people, but also the interests of peace and security in Asia, find the understanding and support of the international public at large".

The Soviet Union, the commentary says in conclusion, has consistently supported the Korean people's desire to decide its own future. Soviet people, as the solidarity month has shown once again, are at one with the Koreans' just striving to live in a united, independent and democratic state. During the solidarity month, meetings took place in the towns and villages of the Soviet Union, with those participating--workers, collective farmers, people of science and culture--expressing resolute support for the Korean people's striving to achieve reunification of its motherland.

JAPANESE CAMPAIGN FOR RETURN OF KURILES NOTED

LD272132 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2010 GMT 27 Jul 81

[From the "International Diary" program with (Kazbek Batyeyev)]

[Text] At the initiative of the authorities, a so-called month for the return of the northern territories has begun in Japan. Observers note it is being held immediately after the military maneuvers and a series of Japanese-American talks (?by which) [words indistinct] in Tokyo [word indistinct] pledges adopted to step up the arms race. In order to calm the wave of public protest against the country's militarization, the ruling circles of Japan are trying to justify their actions with a hoo-ha about the imaginary Soviet threat, and chauvinist [words indistinct] in the country. Within the framework of this campaign, a visit will soon be undertaken by Suzuki, prime minister of Japan, to the area close to the Kurile Islands. It is known that Japanese revanchists still make completely unfounded claims on a number of Soviet islands in the Kurile chain. But most Japanese--as is shown in the local press--want to live in peace and friendship with neighboring states, including the Soviet Union. But obviously, the policy of friendship is not in accordance with the current [words indistinct] of the ruling circles of Japan, who are more and more openly linking themselves to the arms race unleashed by the United States.

PETROV SCORES EUROPEAN 'INITIATIVE' ON AFGHANISTAN

LD042212 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2118 GMT 4 Aug 81

["Text" of Aleksey Petrov article entitled: "The Maneuvers of the Opponents of a Political Settlement" published in 5 Aug PRAVDA]

[Text] In Western political circles a noisy propaganda campaign has been unleashed around the so-called initiative of the European Communities' Council on convening an international conference on Afghanistan which was approved at the recent Ottawa meeting of the leaders of seven leading capitalist states.

Perhaps the West, including the United States, has recognized the lack of prospects of the policy of interference in the internal affairs of the Afghan people, of whipping up tension around events in Afghanistan and has finally paid heed to the peace-loving calls made by the Government of the Afghan Democratic Republic [DRA] and the Soviet Union and has decided to give up the aggressive actions with regard to the DRA and begin looking for paths of political settlement. Perhaps positive changes have taken place in the policy of the United States and its allies which promise an improvement in the political climate in southwest Asia.

Unfortunately the real actions of the West, and particularly of the United States, with regard to the DRA as well as other flash points of the world, bears witness to the reverse. Washington's imperial ambitions guided by the principles of forceful pressure and in the main of armed intervention into the affairs of other countries, not only have not weakened, but with the arrival of the Reagan administration in the White House have continually gained scope.

The present administration's practical actions show ever more clearly an open course of direct or indirect military intervention in various areas of the globe. In El Salvador this is expressed in the use of hundreds of American military advisers, in the supplies of arms on a mass scale to the reactionary Junta for the crushing of the peoples liberation movement. In Afghanistan this is seen in the dispatch of armed detachments of mercenaries to fight against the legal government of the sovereign state.

The organizers of the aggression against the DRA spare neither funds nor weapons. The statement by Reagan in the second month of his presidency about the intention to give military aid to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries had a sinister connotation. It is being realized in such specific steps as the allocation this year of almost a hundred million dollars for the equipment and training of bandits in special camps on Pakistani territory, the attempt by Secretary of State Haig during his recent Beijing visit to transform China into a transshipment base for supplying American weapons to the Afghan counterrevolutionary organizations, and the active involvement of Britain in the financing and deliveries of arms. Britain has already contributed to the general furnace of offerings more than 2 million pounds.

Egypt, Saudi Arabia and certain other countries are taking part in the anti-Afghan operations. It is noteworthy that literally several days after the meeting of the seven in Ottawa, AFP, referring to reliable data from Washington, reported that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is engaged in the coordination of actions among all the participants of the anti-Afghan alliance, in particular in supplying weapons to counterrevolutionaries.

Both in El Salvador and in Afghanistan there is manifest in various forms basically one and the same method of American strategy--the striving to solve problems by military force.

U.S. ruling circles are striving at any price to maintain and, where possible, to build up tension even further with the purpose of propagating their military colonialism. In this sense the aggression being carried out against Afghanistan is only a part of a vast plan for the destabilization of the situation throughout the region from South Asia to the Persian Gulf. Pakistan has been selected as the base for implementing this plan.

Although American-Pakistan relations are not formally sealed by treaty, there is a direct conspiracy here, the same as with As-Sadat. In the coming 5-year period Washington plans to provide the Islamabad regime with military-economic aid amounting to $3 billion, with a considerable part of the weapons of future supplies to Pakistan destined for intervention against Afghanistan.

The Pentagon is also counting on acquiring military bases in Pakistan and is showing particular interest in air bases and naval ports which can be used for the Rapid Deployment Force. This alliance between the United States and Islamabad will preserve and exacerbate not only the unstable situation around Afghanistan but also in the neighboring regions. Another link in the United States' plan is to supply the appropriate pressure on Iran to prevent the normalization of relations between it and Afghanistan and to fan anti-Soviet feelings in Iran. Finally, one more aim is being pursued. By broadening its military cooperation with Pakistan, the United States is trying to put India in a difficult position, to encircle one of the leading states of the Nonaligned Movement and to undermine its peaceful and independent foreign policy course.

In order to implement its expansionist aspirations, the United States and its allies are mercilessly speculating on the so-called "Afghan question." The unbridled anti-Soviet campaign is continuing. Cock and bull stories are being invented about the presence of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in the DRA.

It is not the normalization of the situation in southwest Asia but its further aggravation, not a political settlement of the problems linked with Afghanistan but the escalation of armed interference in the affairs of the sovereign states--that is what Washington and several Western European capitals are striving for. It is precisely these considerations, primarily, which are guiding the West's ruling circles in their approach to the events around Afghanistan.

The United State's aggressive plans also predetermine their brazen unreceptiveness to all the constructive proposals made by the Government of the DRA for a political settlement of the events around Afghanistan. In its statement of 14 May 1980 the Government of the DRA proposed holding bilateral talks with Pakistan and Iran in the course of which mutually acceptable agreements would be worked out.

A component part of the settlement would be appropriate guarantees on the part of third states. Among the possible guarantors are the USSR and the United States. The United States' guarantees should envisage obligations not to carry out any subversive activity including such activity from the territory of other countries against Afghanistan. The question of the withdrawal of the contingent of Soviet troops from Afghanistan should, naturally, be resolved in this context. In the time that passed since these proposals were put forward, the Afghan side demonstrated maximum goodwill, and was striving to take account of Pakistan's wishes. In particular it agreed to a dialogue without any preliminary conditions and expressed readiness to have meetings with official delegations of Pakistan and Iran in the presence of K. Waldheim, UN Secretary General, or his representative. However, as is noted in the statement of the DRA Foreign Ministry of 13 May, there was no consequent reaction from the Pakistani and Iranian authorities, and the main reason for this is the policy of the aggressive imperialist circles of NATO, in particular the policy of the United States.

What is offered in the "initiative" of the European Communities' Council, approved in Ottawa, and based on Britain's proposals? The proposals basically amount to holding an international conference in two stages. At the first it is proposed to discuss questions of "ending outside interference," and at the second "to guarantee the future of Afghanistan as an independent and nonaligned state." This "initiative," like previous proposals from some Western states, has nothing to do with a realistic approach to the problem of a political settlement.

Let us begin with the point that the Council of Europe proposed beginning talks without the participation of the DRA and only at the second stage to admit--it is unclear which--"representatives of the Afghan people." A typically imperial approach: to decide the destiny of a people behind their back, ignoring the legal government of a sovereign state, and not allowing it to be represented at a conference which is to discuss problems relating to the national interests of the country in question.

Such a stand is not accidental. It once again confirms that the ruling circles of the West do not intend to recognize the DRA Government, resting on the support of its people. But one cannot hope for a political settlement of the situation concerning Afghanistan, while leaving Afghanistan itself out of the talks.

In the opinion of foreign observers, the question of the international recognition of Afghanistan as a neutral and independent state, which was proposed for the agenda of the second round of the conference, virtually implied a discussion of the "future fate of the internal Afghan regime." It is not permissible to anybody, including the initiators of the European proposals, to decide for the Afghans what rule is appropriate to it, with whom and how to be on friendly terms with it. This is what the venture of an "international conference" in essence boils down to. Can one see as other than the most blatant violation of the elementary ethics of international relations Carrington's assertion that "the present government is not acceptable to the Afghan people?"

The people of Afghanistan made their choice 3 years ago when they supported the April revolution. Therefore neither Carrington nor anybody else but the Afghans themselves are to decide who is to rule their sovereign state. There is a blasphemous ring in the assertion that the DRA allegedly needs some kind of "neutralizaton." "Because of its tradition, historic reasons, and its national peculiarities Afghanistan always was a nonaligned country and, undoubtedly, will remain as such." B. Karmal, the DRA leader [Rukovoditel], said this in an interview with the INDIAN EXPRESS newspaper. Something else is clear: The peaceloving course of Kabul is not to the liking of the external forces who, on the one hand, are continuing the armed interference by aiming at the overthrow of the peoples system and legal government of Afghanistan by force and, on the other hand, are assuming the guise of "peacemakers" and are trying to cover their unseemly plans and actions.

The underlying purpose of the "European proposals" is obvious. Their authors want to lead the process of settlement away from the discussion and elimination of the basic, main reasons for the tension over Afghanistan. Deliberately thrusting into the foreground the question of the presence of a limited Soviet troop contingent on Afghan territory, the Western capitals and Beijing are keeping completely silent about the objective motives by which the Soviet Union was guided in making the difficult decision to respond positively to the repeated requests from the Afghan leadership for assistance.

The position of the Soviet Union regarding the normalization of the situation over Afghanistan is clear and definite. As was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, "only the international aspects of the Afghan problem, and not internal Afghan affairs may be discussed" in the process of a political settlement of the situation over Afghanistan. It is also clear that our country will never agree to discuss behind the back of the Afghan people and their government any questions whatsoever relating to Afghanistan.

The Soviet leaders stressed repeatedly that the main condition for a solution to the Afghan crisis is a complete, unconditional cessation and guaranteed nonresumption of armed and any other interference in the affairs of Afghanistan. Speaking in Tbilisi in May of this year Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, declared: "An agreement on a political settlement would, once agreed with the Afghan side, permit the setting of dates and the order of withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan. There should be a reliable and guaranteed nonresumption of intervention against Afghanistan. The withdrawal of troops could be conducted concurrently with the implementation of the accords reached." The Soviet Union is ready for negotiations, but for constructive negotiations, permeated with a spirit of sober approach.

IZVESTIYA SCORES CRIMES OF AFGHAN REBELS

PM041316 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 5

[M, Rostarchuk article: "Hypocrites: About the West's False Initiatives and the Afghan Counterrevolution's New Crimes"]

[Text] In recent weeks the Western press has written a great deal about the so-called "European initiative"--the proposals of the participants in the session of the European Council [yevropeyskiy sovet soobshchestv] for a "settlement" of the situation which has taken shape over Afghanistan. An assessment of that "initiative" has already been made: It is unrealistic and unacceptable and does not accord with the task of a political settlement if only because it does not provide for the participation in it of representatives of the Afghan Government. The European Council's proposals, as DRA Foreign Minister S.M. Dost declared, repeat the imperialist countries' ideas advanced earlier and are essentially aimed at undermining the Afghan revolution.

Meanwhile the West tries to depict a conference to discuss the "Afghan question" without the participation of the DRA Government, as conceived by the European Council (and perhaps Washington?), as almost the only way out of the situation that has come about. But the only correct way to a political settlement, S.M. Dost emphasized, is to end the external interference in Afghanist'an's internal affairs. However, it is perfectly obvious that this interference is increasing, notably from Pakistani territory.

With the help of a number of states, including the United States, Britain, other Western countries and certain reactionary Muslim regimes, the minister pointed out, gangs of anti-Afghan mercenaries are still being armed, trained, equipped and infiltrated into Afghanistan to commit barbarous acts of violence against the Afghan people.

Here are instances from recent months which attest that bandits undergo a full course of instruction in sabotage and acts of terrorism in camps on Pakistani territory under the direction of American, Pakistani, Chinese and Egyptian instructors. The directing hand of the CIA and other foreign special services is clearly visible in the actions of the gangs operating on DRA territory: Their targets are, above all, industrial enterprises, transportation, schools, hospitals and food depots. Most of the bandits' victims are teachers, specialists and workers. The Dushmans are trying to undermine the republic's economy, create a famine, destroy the intelligentsia and sow panic.

Thus, an attack was made on the Salmaeh hydroengineering complex and considerable damage done to its equipment. Bandits damaged equipment in the engine room at another hydroengineering complex--the Ghaza dam--and thereby placed considerable areas of irrigated land under threat of flooding. They made an attack on the Ghaziabad botanical garden, and four employees of that scientific establishment were killed.

In Lowger Province bandits attacked the 'Aynak copper mine and burned down a diesel-fired power station, a derrick and a radio station. The Dzhinopress plant in Balkh Province, the Spinzar plant in Qonduz Province and a fruit-processing plant in Qandahar were subjected to bandit attacks. In rural localities mercenaries are trying to destroy state farms, grain stores, food depots and pumping stations and drive inhabitants from their villages, and they are rustling sheep. And the bandits do not disdain overt robbery: They have robbed branches of the national bank in Qandahar and Qonduz Provinces; raiding depots of the karakul association in Balkh Province, they stole approximately 5,000 karakul skins.

Finally, cutthroats being infiltrated from Pakistan are committing acts of terrorism by which they hope to creat an atmosphere of fear in the country. Thus, in the population center of Shekari-Puth in Qandahar Province they hung the severed hand of a local activist up in the market and set up alongside it the portrait of Hekmatyar, leader of the counterrevolutionary "Hezb-Eslami" grouping entrenched in Pakistan.

But there remains one more very important question to which a clear reply must be given: Who is responsible for the bloody crimes of the bandits and counterrevolutionaries? Not only their ringleaders entrenched on Pakistani territory but also the Pakistani rulers who at press conferences like to speak of their noninvolvement in the crimes committed by the Dushmans. After all it is they who, fawning on Washington and Beijing, are using every means to encourage the actions of the Afghan counterrevolution, are promoting its activation and consolidation by every means and are considerately supplying them with U.S., Chinese and Egyptian weapons in preparation for new acts of banditry on DRA territory. Not a single sane person can believe that the Pakistani authorities know nothing about the bandit formations which are being created with their aid and dispatched into the DRA from Pakistani territory!

Much has already been said about how Washington, which recently earmarked an additional sum of over $20 million to beef up the bandit rabble entrenched in Pakistan, is directly to blame for the crimes of the Afghan counterrevolution. This fiscal year alone the transatlantic "fighters against international terrorism" have disbursed over $90 million to the notorious "Afghan refugees" who are bringing their people death and destruction. The walls of Washington's "corridors of power"--whose denizens are now nurturing plans for the massive supply of U.S. weapons to the Afghan counterrevolution not only via Pakistan but also through China--are scarlet with the blood of the Dushmans' victims.

Current facts attest that the sinister alliance of the Afghan people's enemies cobbled together under the protection of the Stars and Stripes intends to continue to wage an undeclared but overt war against the Afghan people via the hands of the counterrevolutionaries and the hundreds of people they have misled. And you cannot conceal these facts with the West's hypocritical "initiatives" which merely lay claim to sincerity of motivation.

Having examined the international aspects of the situation surrounding Afghanistan, L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, noted at their meeting in the Crimea that as a result of the interference by a number of imperialist countries and hegemonist forces and their allies, the business of a political settlement of the problems connected with Afghanistan had still not been put on a practical footing. Yet a settlement is possible, and the DRA Government statement of 14 May last year and the proposals contained in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th CPSU Congress could serve as a good basis for it.

BRIEFS

UZBEK MEDICINE EXPORTS--A consignment of pharmaceutical products has been exported to the DRA. Pharmaceutical products of the Uzbek SSR are exported to 30 other countries of the world. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 3 Aug 81 GF]

PZPR PLENUM, SOLIDARITY DEMONSTRATIONS VIEWED

LD041122 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] It has been announced in Warsaw that the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party will hold a full-scale meeting on Saturday to discuss measures to deal with the worsening social and economic situation in the country.

Earlier these problems were considered by the party's Politburo which stated that the tension has again heightened. The Solidarity trade union yesterday organized a demonstration of bus and lorry drivers in the center of Warsaw. The demonstration was to coincide with the start of talks between government representatives and Solidarity in order to exert pressure on the authorities. Solidarity leaders have not called for an end to the demonstration. Their irreconcilable statements are only heightening the tension. The talks have been postponed until Thursday.

TRYBUNA MAZOWIECKA CITED ON WARSAW PZPR RESOLUTION

LD041554 Moscow TASS in English 1546 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Aug, TASS--The newspaper TRYBUNA MAZOWIECKA has published a resolution of a plenary meeting of the Warsaw PUWP organisation, which says: Warsaw, just as the entire country, is living through another wave of tension. The declining living standards of the working people and shortage of basic consumer goods on the market became the direct cause of new demands and conflicts. The resolution stresses that this atmosphere is being kindled by destructive political and propaganda actions of some Solidarity organisiations and their instigatory agitation directed against the bodies of authority and the Polish United Workers' Party. Attempts are being made to doubt and discredit the political line worked out by the 9th party congress.

The developments give cause for serious concern to all who hold dear the well-being of Poland and the fate of socialism, who support the political line of the congress and come out in favour of taking Poland out from the socio-economic and political crisis.

This tension, especially the attempts to transfer discontent from the territory of enterprises into the street, threatens with chaos and anarchy, is directed against the vital interests of the entire society. The plenary meeting expresses its disagreement with all the actions or decisions which contradict the line of the congress.

The participants in the plenary meeting call on communists, on all citizens of the capital, and the voivodship, to realize the emergent situation and the danger emanating from it, not to give in to emotions and whispering of the enemies of socialism but to start work.

POLISH NATIONAL LIBERATION DAY FESTIVITIES

Leningrad Ceremony

PM041045 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVA in Russian 22 Jul 81 p 3

[LENTASS report: "Dedicated to Day of Poland's Rebirth"]

[Text] Yesterday Leningrad's public marked Poland's Day of Rebirth. A meeting of working people's representatives, held in the House of Friendship and Peace With the Peoples of Foreign Countries, was devoted to the national holiday.

The meeting was opened by Yu. A. Shibayev, chairman of the board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society's Leningrad branch and deputy chairman of Leningradskiy Gorispolkom. A report was delivered by V.D. Vinogradov, deputy chairman of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society's Leningrad branch and secretary of Vasileostrovskiy Raykom.

He stressed that nowadays, as always, the Soviet people are expressing solidarity with fraternal Poland and remain its true and reliable friend and ally.

Soviet people are confident that Polish communists and all the Polish people will prove equal to their historic responsibility for the cause of socialism and peace and will successfully fulfill the tasks outlined by the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress.

Stanislaw Berezniewicz, Polish consul general in Leningrad, who addressed the meeting, expressed sincere gratitude to the CPSU and to all Soviet people for their solidarity and support and stressed that the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress had confirmed the immutability of the Polish people's friendship with the Soviet Union and loyalty to the socialist community.

Greetings telegrams were sent to the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society's main board and Gdansk Voivodship board.

Participating in the meeting's work were A.V. Smirnov, Leningradskiy Oblispolkom secretary, and representatives of party, soviet and social organizations.

Tallinn Celebration

PM041058 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 23 Jul 81 p 1

[ETA report: "Polish People's Holiday"]

[Text] Representatives of Tallinn's working people attended a function dedicated to the 37th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic which was held in our republic's capital on the evening of 22 July.

The function was opened by S. Teesalu, deputy chairman of the Estonian Friendship Society. A. Norak, chairman of the Estonian branch of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society and chairman of Tallinn Gorispolkom, stated that the fraternal friendship linking the CPSU and the PZPR will continue to strengthen on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and that, under the communists' leadership, the Polish people will emerge honorably from their difficult economic, political and social trials and achieve successes in fulfilling the tasks outlined by the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress.

(R. Tkhustokhovich), the firm's deputy agent, addressed the function on behalf of the Polish art restorers from the (Budimeks) firm working in Tallinn.

Those taking part in the function sent a telegram of greetings to the Central Board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society.

An exhibition of Polish movie posters has been mounted in the movie center, where the function was held.

The function was attended by E. Saya, chief of the Estonian CP Central Committee Foreign Relations department, M. Pedak, secretary of the Tallinn Gorkom, and others.

PRAVDA REPORTS KAPITONOV SPEECH AT BERLIN DINNER

PM041551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] Berlin, 28 Jul, TASS--Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the GDR Volkskammer, gave a dinner in honor of a USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation which is here on an official friendly visit and is headed by I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy.

Welcoming the Soviet guests, H. Sindermann stated that the constant strengthening of the fraternal alliance with Lenin's party and country has been, is and will remain one of the essential, fundamental principles of GDR policy. He stressed the two countries' complete unity of views in assessing the international situation. The speaker condemned the feverish nuclear arms race and the malicious attacks by certain responsible politicians in NATO countries against the Soviet Union and the forces of world social progress.

The USSR's policy aimed at ensuring peace and defending mankind appears really noble against the background of the senseless arms race, political adventurism and anti-Soviet ballyhoo. The peace program for the 1980's put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress, like the USSR Supreme Soviet's "Appeal to the Parliaments and Peoples of the World," are highly humane calls to the struggle to prevent a world nuclear conflagration.

The GDR Volkskammer, H. Sindermann noted, has appealed to all world parliaments to support the 26th CPSU Congress's peace-loving program. We will not relax our efforts in the struggle for mankind's noblest aims We are constantly aware of our responsibility as a socialist state located where NATO and the Warsaw Pact meet, where the senseless arms race and the policy of disarmament meet.

He expressed great satisfaction with the growth in the mass movement against NATO's nuclear missile plans in Western Europe, including the FRG. The people's masses, the speaker stated, are very well aware that the policy of subjugating the FRG to the Reagan administration's policy also means making it dependent on U.S. nuclear strategy.

In a reply speech I.V. Kapitonov expressed cordial thanks for the high assessment of the activity of the CPSU and the USSR Supreme Soviet. Today, he said, the Soviet people, under the Communist Party's leadership, are implementing the impressive program of economic and social development outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress. Our motherland's economic and defense might is strengthening consistently and its internatinal prestige is growing. The people's well-being is increasing steadily and their culture is developing.

Soviet parliamentarians and all Soviet people experience profound satisfaction at the fact that our countries are firmly linked by ties of fraternal friendship, trust and full mutual understanding and cooperate closely in all spheres of activity. Multifaceted ties in the party and state spheres and between public organizations and labor collectives now take in hundreds of thousands of Soviet citizens and GDR citizens and have become an important factor in the two countries' lives. They bring about mutual enrichment and rapprochement between our peoples.

Here a major role is played by cooperation between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the GDR Volkskammer. Every meeting with colleagues in the GDR gives us a splendid opportunity to exchange opinions on topical issues and familiarize ourselves with your experience, which is becoming increasingly rich. We rejoice with you in the successes achieved in the GDR along the path of building a society of developed socialism.

The results of the recent elections to the GDR Volkskammer give rise to satisfaction. They indicate the full support of the republic's working people for the domestic and foreign policy defined by the 10th SED Congress and the high prestige of the state authorities and people's deputies.

It was recently the 40th anniversary of fascist Germany's perfidious attack on the Soviet Union and the start of the Great Patriotic War. In marking this date the peoples of the USSR and the GDR and the entire socialist community expressed the firm resolve not to permit new, still more destructive military clashes.

Unfortunately the forces of imperialist reaction did not profit from the lessons of the war. The threat to peace and the peoples' security emanates today, as in the past, from bellicose militarist circles, now headed by American imperialism. Under U.S. pressure the NATO partners, above all the FRG, are also stepping up their military preparations.

Speaking at a session of our country's highest organ of power recently, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said: "It is necessary now, today, to do everything possible to bar the way to those with a predilection for unlimited armaments and military adventures. It is necessary to do everything possible to safeguard people's right to life. Can anybody be aloof or indifferent in this matter? It affects everyone. It affects governments and political parties, public organizations--and, of course, parliaments elected by the peoples and acting on their behalf."

The USSR Supreme Soviet adopted the "Appeal to the Parliaments and Peoples of the World. It is pleasing to note that GDR parliamentarians have added their weighty word in support of this noble act. In conclusion I.V. Kapitonov wished Volkskammer deputies and all GDR citizens new successes in fulfilling the 10th SED Congress decisions and in the struggle for the cause of peace and socialism.

On 28 July the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation was received by P. Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. He briefed the Soviet guests on the mass initiatives by the republic's working people aimed at implementing the 10th SED Congress decisions on the further building of a developed socialist society in the GDR and noting the GDR people's increased moral and political unity.

The participants in the talk exchanged opinions on the deepening of the indestructible fraternal alliance between the CPSU and the SED. They noted the strengthening of the two parties' leading role in building socialism and communism and indicated the need to further extend friendly ties between the two parties at various levels.

On the same day the delegation called on W. Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. In the course of the talk which took place questions associated with extending and deepening economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and the GDR within the framework of socialist economic integration were discussed. W. Stoph stressed the great significance of the USSR's tremendous economic and scientific potential for the dynamic development of the GDR's national economy and of the program of specialization and production sharing between the two countries through 1990 for the successful resolution of national economic tasks in the two countries. In this connection it was noted unanimously that the 35th CEMA Session held in Sofia gave new impetus to the even closer coordination of national economic plans, the accelerated introduction of the latest scientific and technical achievements into production and the extension of direct contacts between scientific research organizations in the CEMA countries.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and complete mutual understanding on all the questions discussed. The Soviet parliamentarians made a tour of the city.

COMMENTARY VIEWS U.S. DICTATING BONN'S POLICY

DW041338 Moscow in German to Germany 1642 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Valentin Sakharov commentary: "Washington Reiterates Its Determination of Tutoring Bonn"]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, will the Bonn cabinet let itself be tutored by Washington in its domestic and foreign policies? The U.S. Government has not asked Helmut Schmidt's cabinet this question. But at the Ottawa summit the Reagan administration made it quite clear that Washington would always like to tutor Bonn's policy, and since the Ottawa meeting the Reagan government has insisted on doing just that. There have been reports recently proving that the U.S. Government wants to increasingly dictate Bonn's policy, particularly with a view to the FRG's arms expenditures, its trade and economic relations with the socialist countries.

Arthur Burns, the U.S. ambassador to Bonn, is to inform Chancellor Schmidt personally about the U.S. Government's disappointment at the fact that that the FRG's military spending next year will grow by a mere 4.2 percent following Bonn's recent savings decisions. This was announced in Washington on Saturday. In this context U.S. Secretary Weinberger on Friday instructed Bonn and other NATO capitals that no one should be under the impression that NATO commitments could be taken easy. On the same day the spokesman of the U.S. State Department reiterated the U.S. stance that more must be done to strengthen NATO's military capabilities. In this context he mentioned the target set by NATO of an annual increase of military expenditures by three percent in real terms. In addition, the identical official statements of the U.S. State Department and the White House say: We regret that the FRG Government sees the country's economic situation in such a way that the FRG's military spending next year will probably decrease in real terms.

When Manfred Woerner, deputy chairman of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union [CDU/CSU] Bundestag faction, arrived in Washington last weekend in the wake of U.S. criticism, secretaries Weinberger and Haig expressed the U.S. Government's regret and concern about the announcement that, according to the decisions made by Bonn, the FRG's military budget next year will increase by a mere 4.2 percent. It is not surprising that Werner Marx, chairman of the Bundestag military committee, on Sunday criticized the policy of the Bonn cabinet and stated his solidarity with Washington. This makes it quite clear that the CDU/CSU top echelon is prepared to do everything for the United States, for Washington, although this obviously harms the FRG's interests.

Rodenstock, the president of the Federal Association of German Industries, a week ago said, among other things, he could not imagine that the United States wanted to exert a sort of pressure regarding the FRG's trade with the East. Rodenstock warned the West against trying to exert political pressure on the Soviet Union by restricting trade with the East. But this warning has fallen on deaf ears in Washington. U.S. Secretary of State Haig said recently that trade and the economy were instruments of U.S. politics against the Soviet Union. He lauded the respective statements in the communique on the Ottawa economic summit and once again nailed the participants in this meeting down to this communique.

By again advocating tougher export restrictions in East-West trade the Reagan administration reiterates its determination of destroying the economic cooperation of the Federal Republic and other West European NATO countries with the socialist states.

Therefore, it is obvious that the U.S. Government is about to denationalize the national politics of the FRG and other NATO countries, to adjust them to the U.S. interests and ultimately to subordinate them totally to the U.S. imperial policy.

RAJA'I NOMINATES BAHONAR AS PRIME MINISTER

LD041312 Moscow TASS in English 1254 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Tehran, 4 Aug, TASS--The president of Iran, Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, has sent to parliament a message, suggesting that the general secretary of the ruling Islamic Republican Party Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Javad Bahonar be elected to the premiership. The vote in parliament and official endorsement of Bahonar's candidature is to be held on August 5.

MAJLIS DEPUTY AYAT SHOT, 27 EXECUTED IN IRAN

LD050914 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Tehran, 5 Aug, TASS--Unidentified gunmen shot dead Doctor Hasan Ayat, member of the Iranian parliament (Majlis) from Tehran, member of the Central Council of the ruling Islamic Republican Party, outside his home. Iran radio which reported the news placed responsibility for the murder on the enemies of the regime.

It is reported that 27 people were executed in the past 24 hours in various Iranian cities on charges of counterrevolutionary activity. They were all members of opposition anti-government groupings. All in all, more than 300 people have been executed in Iran under sentences imposed by Islamic revolutionary courts since the removal of Iran's President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr in June this year.

PRAVDA CITES REPORT ON AFGHAN REBELS IN IRAN

PM041054 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Nests of Counterrevolution"]

[Text] Kuwait, 27 Jul--The Kuwaiti magazine AL-MAJALIS AL-MUSAWARAH has published an article exposing the subversive activity of counterrevolutionary Afghan organizations entrenched in Iran.

Thus a certain Shaykh Mohammad Mohsen has set up a counterrevolutionary organization there called the Islamic Movement of Afghanistan, which carries out subversive work from Iranian territory against the DRA people's regime. It is known for certain that (Mohsen was once an ardent supporter of the shah of Iran and had suspicious ties with the United States. One of Mohsen's aides--Nadir Ali Dodellah--is an equally strange individual. He once bought himself a seat in parliament for 155 million Afghanis and then, exploiting his status as a deputy, took an active part in various machinations on the black market, at the same time representing the interests of a number of American companies in the country. At that time he did not think that the deeds being committed by him contradicted the canons of Islam. But Dodellah only decided to become a "fighter for the cause of Islam" when he lost all his privileges, acquired illegally under the former authorities.

Similar to Mohsen and Dodellah, there was among the "fighters" a certain Khasan Karim--ringleader of the organization called Force of the Islamic Revolution of Afghanistan. In former times he was chief of the Social Insurance Administration and exploited this post for personal enrichment, taking bribes, embezzling state funds and also committing crimes against morality. It is known that Khasan Karim now maintains close contacts with CIA agents operating in Iran. Also in the ranks of the "fighters" is Maulawi Mohammad Nabi, chief of the Society of the Ulema Movement, who is warming his hands on financial handouts from As-Sadat and Sultan Qabus of Oman.

Apart from this he also maintains relations with Chinese Maoists, who have set up the Organization of Partisan-Liberators which is being used by CIA agents and the Pakistani special services to carry out subversive work in Iran.

The Iranian authorities, the magazine continues, are beginning to display serious concern in connection with the activity of the aforementioned organizations, which are creating conditions for penetration into the eastern provinces of Iran by CIA agents who then creep away all over the country. In this connection the Iranian authorities have been forced to take measures against the most unrestrained fighters for the cause of Islam. Thus in Khorasan Province the headquarters of the Islamic Society of Afghanistan were closed. As a result of investigation it became clear that this organization received financial aid from the CIA for subversive activity against the Iranian regime and that its ringleaders were closely connected with the American special services.

Among the fighters for the cause of Islam there are also those who earn a living by open brigandage. Recently in Tehran a gang of armed robbers was arrested; it consisted of Afghan counterrevolutionaries. Searches uncovered large amounts of money and articles made of gold and precious stones, stolen from various stores in the capital.

At present about 50 organizations of Afghan counterrevolutionaries have built themselves nests on Iranian territory. Hiding behing the slogans of "struggle for the cause of Islam," they all in effect operate on the orders of the U.S. CIA, the article says in conclusion.

ARAB SOURCE SAYS 'ARAFAT TO VISIT MOSCOW SOON

NC041555 Paris AFP in English 1544 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Aug (AFP)--Palestine Liberation Organization Chief Yasir 'Arafat will make a two-to-three day visit to Moscow early next week, informed Arab sources here said today. Mr 'Arafat's forthcoming trip to the Soviet Union had been announced unofficially several times recently but postponed due to the situation in the Middle East. He was officially invited by the Soviet Government, the sources said. Palestinian National Council President Khalid al-Fahum arrived here today at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet to make preparations for Mr 'Arafat's visit, the sources added.

SINAI AGREEMENTS LEADS TO U.S. OCCUPATION OF AREA

LD041540 Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 4 Aug 81

[TASS commentator Georgiy Kuvaldin]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Aug, TASS--A ceremony was held in Washington to sign an agreement on the setting up of the so-called multinational armed forces for Sinai. The 2,500-strong forces should be stationed in Sinai Peninsula after the withdrawal of Israeli troops in April 1982 under the Camp David "peace process". This new stage in putting into practice the Camp David separate collusion has been widely and pompously advertised by its participants who did their utmost to emphasize its significance and present the agreement signed almost as a considerable "positive contribution" to the establishment of Middle East peace.

But how do things stand in reality? In the first place, the "multinational" character of the forces being set up has proved to be a propaganda trick. Despite all Washington's pressure on its allies and despite activities by Egyptian envoys who have toured a number of countries to enlist their leaders' participation in this undertaking along Camp David lines, the response has been meagre so far.

Only one Latin American country, which has remained unnamed, and the small island state of Fiji have voiced a desire to take part in the multinational forces. Even Washington's close allies, such as Australia, New Zealand and others, do not want to take part in the adventurist initiative.

The press and other news media of many countries have voiced profound concern about the prospect of these countries being directly involved in aggressive American plans in the Middle East.

The planned stationing of multinational forces in Sinai in fact leads to the replacement of Israeli occupation by American occupation of this area.

The United States is receiving the long-sought after chance to station its Armed Forces in the Middle East on a long-term basis, which is fully in line with the desire of American imperialist circles to establish their domination there.

As to Egypt, its sovereignty over its own territory will remain very limited even after the withdrawal of the Israeli occupation forces because the multinational forces practically means another humiliating concession by Egypt on the eve of President as-Sadat's visit to Washington, only drawing the country further into the orbit of imperialist and Zionist influence.

PRAVDA SCORES U.S. MANEUVERING ON LEBANON EVENTS

PM041428 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 81 p 5

[Correspondent R. Moseyev report: "Lebanon: Threat of Aggression Persists"]

[Text] Beirut, July--Encroaching on Lebanon's sovereignty, Tel Aviv has perpetrated armed aggression against that country of a savagery and on a scale without precedent in recent years. Residential districts, hospitals and schools have been reduced to ruins in many cities and settlements. Thousands of hectares of fields and orchards have been burned. The highway linking the capital to southern regions has been put out of operation, and in the southern regions all the main bridges and overpasses have been destroyed. One of Lebanon's main oil refineries, at Zahrani, has been blown up. The country has been left essentially without fuel.

On 17 July Israeli Air Force planes subjected densely populated districts of Beirut to a fierce bombardment. As a result of this piratical raid alone 166 people were killed and 586 wounded. In all, according to the Palestinian news agency WAFA, about 2,000 Palestinians and Lebanese have died at the Zionists' hands in the course of the 2 weeks of war.

As events show, the Tel Aviv rulers, in unleashing the aggression against Lebanon, set themselves the task of suppressing the Palestinian Resistance Movement, dealing with Lebanon's national-patriotic forces and making the Arabs submit to American-Israeli diktat. However, these designs were thwarted. Thanks to resolute actions by Palestinian forces and Lebanese patriots and a powerful international protest campaign, the Israeli piracy was stopped. But by all appearances Tel Aviv has no intention of renouncing its expansionist plans. For Tel Aviv, the cease-fire was a forced step. Eitan, chief of the Israeli Army's General Staff, admitted that quite frankly on the radio. In particular, he stated that "Tel Aviv's struggle against the Palestinians and Lebanese has not ended, it has only entered a new stage."

In the conditions of universal condemnation of the Israeli tyranny Washington is now forced to create the impression that it "does not approve" of Prime Minister Begin's actions and is "concerned" at the tragic events taking place in the Near East.

U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger, in an interview for America's ABC-TV, even "criticized" the actions of the Israeli head of government and called on him, Western agencies report, to exercise "moderation."

What really lies behind this "concern" is quite clear. The White House by verbally condemning Tel Aviv's extremism, would like to mask its own involvement in the terror perpetrated by Israel, although the facts testify that the Zionists are acting with the knowledge and blessing of their transatlantic patron. Many political observers in the Near East are currently writing about this, stressing in their commentaries that it is Washington, by encouraging the Tel Aviv generals' anti-Arab course, which shares with them the full responsibility for the destruction and bloodshed on Lebanese soil. And here attention is drawn to the fact that Israel's aggressiveness toward the Arab countries increased particularly noticeably when the new administration came to power in the United States--an administration which virtually gave the Zionists a free hand and whipped up their militarist adventurism. It is no accident that in recent months Israeli armed provocations against Lebanon, Syria and the Palestinians have become particularly fierce and provocative, while Washington, contrary to commonsense, was, until the events of the last few days, openly describing them as "legitimate."

Near Eastern observers also note that under the new U.S. administration there has been a considerable increase in American military deliveries to Tel Aviv. In 1981 alone the Zionists will obtain weapons worth $2.2 billion from the United States, including aircraft of the most sophisticated types. As for the recent White House decision to delay the shipment of the latest consignment of F-16 fighters to Israel, nobody here has any doubt that this step was dictated by short-term considerations with the aim of lowering the pitch of the increasing indignation in the world.

Thus, the Beirut newspapers write, the new outbreak of Israeli aggression, to which hundreds of innocent people have fallen victim, demonstrated quite clearly how hypocritical the U.S. Near East policy is. Apart from anything else, this is indicated by the so-called "peacemaking" mission to the Near East by P. Habib, special representative of the U.S. President. His appearance in the region, the newspaper AN-NIDA' stresses, has nothing to do with the real interests of peace and security but pursues the goal of blackmailing the Arab peoples and enticing them onto the path of capitulation and separate deals. The Washington envoy's expatiations about peace and Tel Aviv's perfidious aggressive course, the newspaper concludes, are essentially two sides of the same coin, of the same plan, which is aimed at establishing the military and political domination of American imperialism in the Near East.

PRAVDA PUBLISHES REPORT ON GAMBIA COUP

PM041501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Coup in The Gambia"]

[Excerpt] Dakar, 30 Jul--Gambian radio has reported that a coup d'etat was carried out early this morning in this country in southern west Africa. A national revolutionary council headed by an opposition leader, Kukli Samba Sanyang, took power. The council comprises three soldiers and nine civilians. The radio points out that all the coup leaders are members of the Gambian Socialist Revolutionary Party, which had been operating underground.

The Coup was carried out, the radio points out, by forces of the gendarmerie who number more than 500 men. It is the only armed formation in The Gambia.

This morning there were armed clashes in the capital, Banjul, and people were killed. The Constitution has been suspended, parliament has been dissolved and all activities by political parties have been banned. Communications between Banjul and the outside world have been severed.

At the time of the coup former President D. Jawara was in London for the wedding of Crown Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer.

A Gambian radio broadcast blamed the former government for the corruption, tribalism and social injustice which are rife in the country. It also mentioned the food supply difficulties which have recently led to demonstrations in the capital.

The broadcast points out that the national revolutionary council's aim is to secure complete economic independence for the Gambia and social equality.

REPORT NOTES RESIGNATION OF BOLIVIAN PRESIDENT

LD050920 Moscow TASS in English 0737 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Havana, 5 Aug, TASS--PRENSA LATINA Agency has reported from Bolivia that General Garcia Meza has resigned as head of the military regime established in tha country following a coup d'etat in July last year. Power went to the military junta which includes the commanders of three armed services.

Army units led by Generals Natusch Busch and Lucio Anez who rebelled two days ago in the city of Santa Cruz pressed for Garcia Meza's resignation. The leaders of the uprising have published a programme which promises to restore political freedoms and adopt measures to overcome the serious economic crisis in Bolivia.

The uprising in Santa Cruz was supported by other Army units and the Bolivian workers' center and the left-wing bloc--the front of democratic and people's unity--operating underground.

BREZHNEV SENDS CONDOLENCES ON TORRIJOS DEATH

LD041750 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to the president of the Republic of Panama, Aristedes Royo. It sayd: Please accept, Mr President, my deep condolences on the tragic death of the Panamanian Republic's prominent statesman and politician, Omar Torrijos Herrera. Please convey our sincere sympathies to the deceased's family and friends.

PRAVDA HITS LATIN AMERICAN SINAI ROLE PROPOSAL

PM041413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 81 p 5

[Vadim Listov "Commentator's Column": "Seeking Mercenaries"]

[Text] Lima--Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, has set off on a tour of Latin American countries. He started his trip in Uruguay. From there his route will pass through Argentina, Colombia, Venezuela, Guatemala, Honduras and Panama. The main aim of the minister's mission is to persaude Latin American countries to participate in the "multinational armed forces" being organized by Washington, which the United States plans to send to the Sinai Peninsula after Israel withdraws its troops from there next April. The press in Latin American countries, commenting on this tour, notes that Butrus Ghali is providing propaganda cover for Washington's plans to create a Pentagon bridgehead in the Near East under the flag of the multinational forces.

The content of a secret correspondence between U.S. Secretary of State Haig and Australian Foreign Minister Street recently leaked to the press. In response to Street's request for the U.S. allies to be formally invited to participate in "safeguarding a future peace in Sinai" not by the United States but by Israel and Egypt, Haig replied: "Ok, we'll organize everything." Butrus Ghali's Latin American tour serves to illustrate through whose hands and by precisely what means the U.S. State Department is "organizing" this formal invitation to third countries to participate in American imperialism's interventionist actions in the Near East.

The idea of using Latin American Armed forces as a smokescreen for the Pentagon's "fire brigade" is not a new one.

As long ago as the 1965 intervention in Santo Domingo, the United States was able to create the so-called "Inter-American Armed Forces" under OAS auspices. Alongside the United States, military subunits from Brazil, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica took part. The Latin American mercenaries did not have much impact, but they provided Washington with a convenient "cover" for dealing with the dominican patriots.

It seems that Washington now intends to make use of the Santo Domingo experience, but on a broader scale. Nicholas Veliotes, U.S. assistant secretary of state, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee the other day: "Certain" Latin American countries will participate in the new forces, which will total 2,500 men.

It is known that obedient following in the wake of Washington's militarist course has invariably resulted in still greater dependence on the United States for Latin American countries.

CUBAN AMBASSADOR AGUIRRE VISITS KIEV, ODESSA

WA051000 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 23 Jul 81 p 3

[RATAU report on Cuban ambassador's stay in Ukrainian SSR]

[Text] Severo Aguirre del Cristo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba in the Soviet Union, spent a few days in the Ukraine in connection with his impending departure for home. He was received in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the republic Council of Ministers.

S.A. del Cristo paid a call on UkSSR Foreign Minister V.N. Martynenko. The Ukrainain Foreign Minister hosted a dinner in honor of the ambassador. There was also a meeting in the Ukrainian Society of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, during which V.P. Osnach, chairman of the society presidium, described the activity of this mass public organization.

In Kiev the guest familiarized himself with the Ukrainian State Museum of the History of the 1941-45 Great Patriotic War memorial complex and the republic children's library, Leninskogo Komsomola, and viewed the sights and architectural monuments of the Ukrainian capital.

The ambassador also visited Odessa, where he visited the diplomatic office of the USSR Foreign Ministry. There was a conversation in the Black Sea Shipping Company on questions of transportation on the Soviet-Cuban sea route and the further strengthening of friendly relations. There was a meeting in the Odessa Hydrometeorological Institute with activists of the Soviet-Cuban Friendship Society.

The ambassador was accompanied on the tour of the republic by Bernado Hernandez Hernandez, consul general of the Republic of Cuba in Odessa.

S.A. del Cristo left for Moscow on 22 July.

MEXICAN PARLIAMENTARIANS BEGIN VISIT TO MOSCOW

PM041335 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] TASS--A delegation from the Mexican National Congress headed by Antonio Huitron Huitron, secretary of the Chamber of Deputies Committee for Questions of State Control and the Constitution, arrived in Moscow on 23 July on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

On 24 July the delegation visited the USSR Supreme Soviet. Welcoming the guests, A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, noted that the Mexican parliamentarians' visit will promote the further consolidation of cooperation between the parliaments and of friendship and mutual understanding between the two countries' peoples. A.P. Shitikov presented the guests with the text of the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal "To the World's Parliaments and Peoples."

The head of the delegation expressed thanks for the invitation to visit the Soviet Union and the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the Soviet people's achievements in various spheres of life. He stressed that Mexican and Soviet parliamentarians are united by the sincere desire to develop international cooperation and to strengthen peace throughout the world.

Taking part in the talk were: N.M. Zaychenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities; V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet International Relations department and other officials; and also A. Carrillo Flores, Mexican ambassador to the USSR.

The guests viewed the Great Kremlin Palace and toured Moscow.

ZIMYANIN, RUSAKOV, BAYBAKOV ATTEND CPSU MEETING

LD041606 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] A meeting of the secretaries of party committees and party bureaus of diplomatic, foreign trade and foreign economy service institutions has taken place at the CPSU Central Committee. Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrades Zimyanin and Rusakov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; as well as deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, Comrades Baybakov and Marchuk; Comrade Pegov, deputy chief of a CPSU department, and others, took part in the work and delivered reports.

PRAVDA: KOSOLAPOV ON IDEOLOGY OF WORKING CLASS

PM050901 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 81 pp 2-3

[Article by R. Kosolapov under the rubric "Theoretical Issues": "The Attacking Classes"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The entire, marvelously rich history of the workers movement can be represented as a complex, contradictory process full of rapid shifts and sometimes unexpected twists, of the transformation of the proletariat from a "class in itself" into a "class for itself," followed by the stage-by-stage implementation of its worldwide-historic mission.

These two terms--"class in itself" and "class for itself"--come from K. Marx and F. Engels and signify different stages in the maturity of the working class. It is a "CLASS IN ITSELF" when it has not yet acquired a clear class consciousness (or--as also happens--it has temporarily lost it for some reason). It either contents itself with the economic struggle for the partial improvement of its status as an exploited, hired worker or participates in the political struggle under the aegis of social forces which are alien to it from a class viewpoint.

On the other hand, AS A "CLASS FOR ITSELF" the proletariat is already clearly delimiting its own interests from the interests of the other social classes; it is capable of identifying its actual and potential opponents and allies and is sufficiently educated to be able to understand its position as the vanguard of social progress in the modern era; it has mastered the principles of its own scientific, revolutionary ideology--Marxism-Leninism--and is able to put them into practice. According to V.I. Lenin, THE COMBINATION OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM AND THE WORKERS MOVEMENT, the elevation of its spontaneous activity to the level of conscious organization, and tireless and systematic ideopolitical and organizational work by the Marxist-Leninist parties among the masses are an obligatory condition of the proletariat's really becoming and remaining a "class for itself."

Only when it has reached full political and ideological maturity can the working class head the masses, gain power and occupy determining positions in the economy, ensure the radical transformation of all social relations and organize successful socialist and communist building.

The 26th CPSU Congress creatively developed and concretized the main element of the entire teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin--the elucidation of the working class' worldwide-historic role as initiator and main driving force behind the creation of the new world. Focusing on the Soviet working class, the congress analyzed its unique activity as a "class for itself." Over six decades ago, under the leadership of Lenin's party, it stirred the working masses to the victorious proletarian revolution and social building, and now it is performing its worldwide-historic role in the system of developed socialism and is, to use Marx' words, the "social mind and social heart" of the process of building a classless society.

Today the Soviet working class comprises two-thirds of the country's employed population, a gigantic mountain of humanity united by the collectivist nature of industrial technology and labor organization and by social ownership of the means of production. It constitutes the bulk of the laboring people, a powerful detachment of working people three-fourths of whom have secondary (complete or incomplete) and higher education, while two-thirds of its new recruits are young men and women trained in the vocational and technical educational system. It is the category of socialist production workers whose labor is becoming increasingly intellectual in content. It is becoming standard for the modern worker to combine the functions of physical and intellectual labor, which puts an end to the still current (even among some scholars) prejudice according to which the working class should be wholly and entirely involved with operations which mainly require muscle power. Neither Marx nor Engels nor Lenin ever approached the question in such a limited way. In all aspects of its existence and its achievements the USSR working class proves itself to be an active vehicle for the scientific and technical revolution and the bearer, together with the kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia, of Soviet society's intellectual potential.

Finally, workers constitute 43.4 percent of our party membership and 59 percent of its recruits. They constitute 43.4 percent of local Soviet deputies, 37.6 percent of autonomous republic Supreme Soviet deputies, 33.2 percent of union republic Supreme Soviet deputies and 34.8 percent of USSR Supreme Soviet deputies.

As is known, the 26th CPSU Congress considered the quantitative and qualitative changes in the composition and status of the working class in order to substantiate new aspects of the rapprochement of all classes and social groups in Soviet society. "Our aim," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "is to create a society in which people will not be divided into classes. And it can definitely be said that we are gradually but surely moving toward this great goal."

For a number of years social scientists have been debating the social complexion of the citizens of the future classless society and its place in the communist social and economic formation. In the course of the debate there was framed, for example, the assertion that this complexion results from "borrowing" and combining the best, progressive traits of the worker, kolkhoz member and member of the intelligentsia. The party press has already subjected to valid criticism attempts to view this process as a mechanical "mixing" of all classes and social groups. No matter what fine intentions a person who thinks thus is guided by, it is totally unacceptable. And the point is not just that the leading role of the working class and the party cannot be shaded over in that way, but also that one cannot understate its DOMINATING SOCIAL EXAMPLE. And it is that which is now in the foreground.

The party's guideline on this score always has been and still is perfectly clear. It is no accident that over recent decades, congress after congress and document after document, the party has confirmed the theses of the formation of a new historical community of people--the Soviet people--on the basis of the socialist interests and communist ideals of the working class. "Its revolutionary ideology and morals....Its interests and ideals," the 26th CPSU Congress noted, "are now becoming the property of all strata of Soviet society." This is a fundamental tenet of the party's social policy whose purpose is to mold the working people of a classless society ON THE MODEL AND IN THE IMAGE OF THE BEST REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INDUSTRIAL, FACTORY AND PLANT DETACHMENT OF THE WORKING CLASS WHICH IS THE NATURAL HEIR TO MANKIND'S CULTURAL WEALTH AND WHICH DEVELOPS SOCIALIST CULTURE ON THIS BASIS WITH THE HELP OF THE WORKING INTELLIGENTSIA IT HAS CREATED.

It may be said that a variety of people, including backward people who have ceased to grow spiritually, who are inclined toward drunkenness and easy profit and so forth, turn up in the working class (as they do in any other milieu).

But to permit the debate to take that course is to commit the error of descending from the sociopolitical level to the "vulgar" level. However many petty examples you may dig up here and there, they still say nothing about that class as a historical category, about the social and moral values of which, in general, it is the creator, bearer and disseminator, or about the SOCIAL TYPE which is crystallizing ever more clearly in it.

What kind of social type is that? In his article "Greetings to the Hungarian Workers" Lenin enumerated the following traits: tempering as a result of decades of class struggle against capital; the mastery of modern industrial culture and the ability to develop and disseminate it; endurance and steadfastness in relation to all the difficulties of the struggle against private ownership; past rejection of petit bourgeois instincts and prejudices; tempering in the school of labor and the ability to make everyone respect his labor (see "Complete Collected Works," Vol 38 pp 387-388). We are well aware of how the Soviet working class displayed and developed these traits. We are well aware that the Soviet peasantry acquired these traits in its own way when it went through the school of collective management and labor. The same happened, in a different way, to the working intelligentsia, which grew strong numerically and changed qualitatively both in terms of its social origins and in terms of the social thrust of its activity and sees the cause of the working class as its own vital cause.

The 26th CPSU Congress drew a truly historic conclusion on the ELIMINATION OF THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE SOCIAL STATUS OF THE WORKER AND THAT OF THE PEASANT which is taking place in our country. As the intelligentsia plays an ever-increasing role not only in science, education and culture but also in physical production, so physical and intellectual labor are becoming more and more closely intertwined in the production activity of millions of workers and kolkhoz members. Thus, we see SOCIAL INTEGRATION PROCESSES which are a kind of illustration of Engels' tenet in his article "Social Classes--Necessary and Superfluous." "The time must come," Engels wrote of the working class, "when it will no longer be a class, when it will embrace the whole of society" (K. Marx and F. Engels. "Works" Vol 19 p 296).

The Leninist party and the Soviet people are near to implementing one of the supreme programmatic goals of October. "When assessing the experience of our society's development over recent decades," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress, "I believe one can assume that the formation of society's classless structure will occur chiefly within the historical framework of mature socialism." It follows that the young classless society will initially (for how long it is impossible to say at the moment) be not communist but SOCIALIST. However, the description of it as classless does not mean, of course, that it will be "socially structureless."

The overcoming of the class difference is not the same as achieving full social homogeneity, and its achievement depends on the elimination of manual, low-skilled and heavy physical labor and the gradual surmounting of the socially significant differences between people engaged in predominantly physical and predominantly intellectual, monotonous and creative, organizational and executive labor. These vestiges of the old division of labor will continue for a long time to influence the social structure even in a classless socialist society. Obviously, the differences between people's qualification must acquire a relatively large significance in it, and one assumes that its structure will be "cellular," as it were; in fact, the influence of the various kinds of socialist labor collectives and mass associations of citizens, united and headed by party organizations, will grow. Undoubtedly, the role of the latter as concentrated vehicles for and continuers of the worldwide-historical mission of the working class will continue to grow.

The building of a classless socialist society suggests the disappearance of the working class. But would it not be better to define what will happen to it and to other groups of working people as their mass communist METAMORPHOSIS? And this historical shift will be nothing less than evidence of the triumph of working class ideals.

There is something naive and apolitical about the pseudosociological sketches, borrowed from the writing of Western futurologists, according to which the social structure of the future society is depicted as absolutely lacking a mass of working people and consisting of a combination of the "smart" robots which have replaced them and their masters, the "egghead" intellectuals. Such sketches--which clearly fail to accord with real trends in social development--substitute for a Marxist-Leninist class approach a technocratic approach, while instead of a universally developed mass socialist democracy, supremacy is allocated to a few academically mature specialists, a kind of scientific and technical "elite."

Counterposing the historically confident, revolutionary and proletarian world outlook to the timorous petit bourgeois foreboding of a hopeless situation and of coming destruction, Lenin wrote, back in 1913: "The working class will not perish but will grow, strengthen, mature, rally, become educated and tempered in the struggle. We are pessimists about serfdom, capitalism and small-scale production, but ardent optimists about the foundations for the new edifice and our children will finish building it." (Complete Collected Works" Vol 23 p 257) These words of Lenin's are remarkably consonant with the ideas of the 26th CPSU Congress.

A clear perspective is particularly necessary to the working class and the workers movement. A lack of political soberness and realism, the deliberate proclamation of slogans which cannot be realized and feigned cheerfulness in propaganda have pernicious effects on their enlightenment. After all, the transformation of the working class from a "class in itself" to a "class for itself" in the conditions of rapid social shifts and unremitting ideological struggle is in any case a highly uneven process, with ebbs and flows and moments of retrograde movement. Here much depends on the ability of the working class and its political vanguard to oppose the bourgeoisie's intrigues and its increasingly refined methods of manipulating the masses' awareness.

As was noted in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress, our class enemies learn from their defeats. One of the lessons they learned from the failure of the "models" of counterrevolution in Hungary in 1956 and in Czechoslovakia in 1968 is that, without a substantial influence on the working class and without indoctrinating it in an antisocialist spirit and disorienting it, if only partially, nobody can succeed in weakening the people's power. Attempts to break down the working class' attacking strength became more frequent, and all kinds of falsehoods and half-truths were used in the perfidious attempt to cause its least tempered strata to REVERT from the state of a "class for itself" to that of a "class in itself." This cunning zigzag in anticommunist tactics is not yet recognized by all communists. The line of conduct of the enemies of socialism in Poland suggests itself as an example here. Exploiting the major errors of the former Polish leadership and demagogically equating the people's democratic, socialist state as "employer" with the capitalist employer, they came to the "defense" of the workers' interests in an attempt to turn them against their own class party and the system of the dictatorship of the proletariat in general.

Highly indicative in this respect is the open letter from the well-known "king" of the West German rightwing press, Axel Springer, to L. Walesa, published in the newspaper WELT AM SONTAG on 7 September 1980. "You understand, dear Lech," Springer wrote, "that free trade unions can only have a meaning if on the other side there are free businessmen against whom it is possible to strike. If the shipyard belongs to everyone, that is, to nobody, what is the purpose of your strikes? You have won a battle, but you will only achieve victory when you seek the implementation of demands concerning free enterprise." You cannot deny the accuracy of Springer's capitalist class thinking! And at the same time (on 1 September) another Springer newspaper, DIE WELT, put it even more bluntly: It called--no more and no less--for "people to liberate themselves from state oppression over the territory from Rostock to Vladivostok."

That is how they now "modestly" allude to the elimination of socialism and of all the political, social and economic gains of the international working class and to the restoration of capitalism.

The crisis phenomena continue in Poland. Only future historians will be able to analyze all the ins and outs of such a multifaceted, dramatic course of events. However, it can already be said that a fall in the level of class consciousness among some of the Polish workers took place by virtue of a number of circumstances, including not only the extreme weakness of ideological and political work among the masses but also the completely unsubstantiated and utopian nature of a number of socioeconomic tasks set for the seventies by the former Polish leadership.

Any remotely sensible party activist or scientific worker in Poland has long since realized that a substantial influence must be exerted on the implementation of planned transformations by the fact that important tasks of the transition period from capitalism to socialism have not yet been resolved in the country and that there are manifestations of the exploitation of man by man and of the class struggle. Of course, creative thought cannot be dogmatically curbed, and the "theorists" of the implementation of impressive plans in Poland referred to that fact. In particular, they pointed out that Poland has very favorable international conditions, and this, they said, makes the implementation of their designs realistic. However, the interpretation of those conditions was more than debatable. The country made insufficient use of the advantages of its membership of the world socialist community and sank deeper and deeper into debt with Western banks, which only an incorrigible dreamer could suspect of intending to invest in and strengthen the new system. That is one reason for the sentiments of alienation from the aims of the state and society which have proved characteristic of certain circles in the Solidarity trade union and which are, moreover, intensively cultivated by the rightwing elements which have infiltrated the union.

Next year sees the centennial of the organized Polish workers movement and the 80th anniversary of Lenin's book "What Is To Be Done?", and 1983 sees the 80th anniversary of Bolshevism as a political party. These three jubilees mark important milestones in the ideological and political maturation of the proletarians of Russia and Poland and the working people of all countries in the unceasing class struggle against capital. "Taking part in that struggle," the decisions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress say, "were generations of working class figures and fighters for the cause of socialism who created, through their ideological commitment and selflessness, lasting models of behavior which remain to this day an example worthy of imitation and continuation." As before, the combination of scientific socialism with the workers movement remains relevant. THE SOCIALIST CONSCIOUSNESS OF WORKERS AND WORKING PEOPLE IN GENERAL IS NOT TRANSMITTED IN THE GENETIC CODE TO NEW GENERATIONS BUT IS ASSIMILATED AND DEVELOPED BY EACH GENERATION IN THE CHANGING CONDITIONS OF LABOR AND LIFE AND OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIALPOLITICAL DEVELOPMENT. TO LEAD THIS PROCESS IS ONE OF THE MOST DIFFICULT, ESSENTIAL FUNCTIONS OF MARXIST-LENINIST PARTIES.

Anti-Marxist, rightwing reformist thinking, becoming increasingly refined, has now reached the point of preaching the "death of socialism." The author of this so-called idea, bourgeois sociologist (A. Turen), published a book in Paris last year entitled "The Concept of 'Postsocialism,'" in which the well-known failure to create a union of the left in France in the seventies is taken as the starting point for all the reasoning. It is hard to imagine what (Turen) could say in 1981, when such a union has, on the contrary, become a political fact. However, facts have never worried those of our opponents who very much wish to pass on their desires as reality. "The free society of the future," (Turen) informs us, "is not created by the action of the working class; that action can only intensify and explode the contradictions of capitalism.

Such a society cannot be created by political leadership of the socialist government; history itself can create it." Just what kind of faceless "history" is meant here is impossible to see. It is only clear that the working class as its most important creative factor does not suit (Turen). Here (Turen) is strikingly reminiscent of those about whom he himself writes condescendingly in his introductory chapter: "Intellectuals No Longer Dominate the Situation. The boat is being racked so hard that they, like everyone else, have turned head over heels. History is returning like a hurricane," and at the epicenter of this social "hurricane," whether (Turen) likes it or not, is the working class, operating extensively and powerfully.

The combination of scientific socialism with the workers movement is constantly necessary to the working class; so that, after eradicating the features of the "class in itself," it can cast off, through resolute revolutionary action, first the burden and then the image of the passive victim of political and economic oppression and lack of rights so that, acquiring spiritual immunity to bourgeois individualist views and morals, it can become the real master of its own destiny and its fatherland. The transformation of the working class into a "class for itself" is a vital condition of its staunch ideological and political self-determination, a necessary prerequisite for it to fulfill its great mission as creator of the classless society.

To put it briefly, it is a necessary condition of its victory.

TRUD EDITORIAL VIEWS UPCOMING TU CONGRESS

FM051013 Moscow TRUD in Russian 31 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Looking Ahead to the 17th Congress of Trade Unions"]

[Excerpts] The 13th AUCCTU plenum which took place 28-29 July adopted a resolution on convening the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions. It will open 16 March 1982. The following agenda was approved: The Report on the AUCCTU's Work and USSR Trade Unions' Tasks in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress; The Report of the Central Auditing Commission.

The protection of workers' and employees' interests and concern for their working conditions are the daily preoccupation of Soviet trade unions. Trade union committees and councils are urged to make wider use in their work of the positive experience accumulated in improving labor and living conditions and organizing medical services and public catering and the treatment of working people and their leisure. A highly exacting approach to the implementation of collective contracts must be adopted.

Soviet trade unions are granted broad rights, particularly in the sphere of concern for working people's interests. Trade union councils and committees must display even greater initiative in the utilization of their rights, react sharply to instances of violation of labor legislation, bureaucratism and red tape and demand strict observance of labor protection rules and safety procedures.

As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress, the working class' role in our society's life is growing. Its revolutionary ideology and morals, collectivist psychology, interests and ideas are now becoming the property of all strata of Soviet society. Trade unions must continue to follow this line unswervingly, particularly during the report-and-election campaign. When forming new trade union organs it is necessary to strengthen them with capable organizers with political training and who know their business. The election of leading workers and kolkhoz members to trade union councils and committees is of paramount significance.

During the preparations for the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions all trade union organizations are urged to raise the standard of organizational and educational work.

In order to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee resolution "on the Karagandinskiy Party Obkom's work to fulfill the 25th CPSU Congress decisions on party leadership of trade union organizations and the enhancement of their role in economic and cultural building" it is necessary to improve the style and increase the results of the work of every trade union council and committee and elaborate and implement specific measures to further improve the forms and methods of their activity in labor collectives. Constant concern for people and their needs and the steady widening and strengthening of ties with the masses must be the rule in the work of all trade union workers and all trade union organs.

Looking ahead to their next congress, Soviet trade unions--the party's reliable buttress and loyal helper in its revolutionary transforming activity--are multiplying their efforts to further mobilize working people to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the targets of the first year of the 11th 5-year plan. Our country's trade unions are moving toward their congress ideologically and organizationally fortified and closely united around the CPSU and its Leninist Central Committee.

AZERBAIJAN SUPREME COURT PLENUM REPORTED

PM040932 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 18 Jul 81 p 4

[AZERINFORM report: "Azerbaijan Supreme Court Plenum"]

[Text] An Azerbaijan Supreme Court plenum was held recently under L.I. Ismailov's chairmanship.

A report on the practice of examining cases concerning crimes committed in a state of alcoholic intoxication was heard and discussed.

In the resolution adopted, the plenum noted that the republic's courts, aware of the serious social danger of crimes committed while drunk, are mostly taking this circumstance into account in resolving cases. At the same time, in some cases mistakes and omissions are permitted which reduce the efficiency of the struggle against the present evil.

The plenum drew the courts' attention to the need for decisive struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism and recommended that these cases be tried more frequently at the accused's place of work or abode, with representatives of the public participating in examining them.

The plenum made it incumbent on the republic's courts to take measures to expose those guilty of allowing minors to become intoxicated and, when grounds exist, to discuss the question of instituting criminal or administrative proceedings against those people.

The supreme court plenum also discussed the question of progress in fulfilling the USSR Supreme Court Plenum resolution "on judicial practice in cases of violation of passport regulations and systematic vagrancy, begging and pursuit of other parasitic ways of life." It was noted that the republic's courts, while correctly settling the aforementioned cases, do not always show the due exactingness over the quality of inquiries and set about examining cases in which not all the information on the persons's personality and way of life, his means of existence and other matters has been fully clarified.

In the resolution adopted, the plenum gave a number of explanations for guidance and made it incumbent on the appropriate organs to take all the necessary measures to eliminate the shortcomings noted and to improve judicial activity on the basis of strict and steadfast observance of the laws.

The plenum heard an account of the work of the civil division in the first half of the current year and outlined measures aimed at eliminating the shortcomings existing in that sphere.

Appeals in specific criminal and civil cases were examined.

Participating in the plenum's work were: A.Y. Zamanov, Azerbaijan SSR Prosecutor; N.G. Yusifov, Minister of Justice; members of the Academic-Consultative Council, and representatives of a number of the republic's people's courts.

LITHUANIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CHAIRMAN APPOINTED

LD041010 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 0800 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Summary] The third session of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation opened today in Vilnius. On the occasion of the appointment of the deputy of Daynavskiy constituency, Rimgaudas Songayla, to the post of chairman of the Lithuanian Council of Ministers, the Supreme Soviet released him from the post of the chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet. Deputy of the Rambinskiy constituency, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, Lionginas Shepetis, was unanimously elected chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet.

The session will discuss tasks of the Soviet Lithuania people's deputies in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the draft law on the protection of the atmosphere, the draft law on the protection and use of fauna, and will confirm the decrees of the Presidium of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet.

A report on the first item on the agenda was made by the chairman of the Presidium of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet, Antanas Barkauskas.

SOVIET COURT SENTENCES DISSIDENT PENTECOSTALISTS

NC020914 Paris AFP in English 0836 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 2 Aug (AFP)--Five Soviet members of the Pentacostal church have been sentenced to terms in a camp of between three and five years for "anti-Soviet slander," dissident sources here said today.

The sentences were imposed on July 17, by a court at Dniepropetrovsk, Ukraine, they said.

Four of the [word indistinct]--named as Ivan Chaboura, Pavel Pavliouk, Semion Katchenko and Leonid Letvinenko--were given five years in a camp, followed by five years house arrest.

The fifth, Arnold Tamarenko, was sentenced to three years in a camp and three years house arrest, the sources said.

The authorities refused to allow relatives of the men into the courtroom during the trial, the sources added.

Before their arrest, the Pentecostalists had sought emigration visas, announcing they were also giving up Soviet citizenship and had joined a dissident emigration movement which includes about 30,000 Pentecostalists.

The head of the movement, Pastor Nikolai Goretoi, was sentenced last November to seven years in a camp and five years house arrest, for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

TU OFFICIAL URGES ANSWERING LETTERS, COMPLAINTS

WA04-0215 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 81 p 2

[Article by I. Abenov, chairman of the Mangyshlakskaya Oblast Council of Trade Unions: "There Is a Person Behind Every Letter"]

[Text] Shevchenko--Citizens' proposals, statements and complaints to the state authorities and also to the trade unions are an expression of their authors' active position in life and profound interest and participation in the affairs of society and the labor collective. In their letters and appeals during receptions they speak about what disturbs them and how best to organize matters in the most varied spheres of life. In a word, about everything on which the prosperity of our state and the well-being of each individual depends.

Organizing our work in the spirit of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, we have channeled the unions' efforts toward the more prompt and businesslike settlement of the questions raised in the working people's letters and statements and are endeavoring to render them assistance and support. Furthermore, we believe that each proposal, statement and complaint bears the distinctive imprint of the environment in which the author lives. For this reason it is a kind of indicator of the needs, requirements and mood and of the level of legal awareness of this group of the population or other. All this raises even higher the significance of the letters and work on a solution of the problems they raise.

The Mangyshlakskaya Oblast Council of Trade Unions has a huge mailbag, and not a single letter, complaint or statement remains unheeded; a detailed explication is provided for each of them. We have waged an emphatic struggle against proforma responses and a superficial study of affairs and conflicts and reduced to a minimum the forwarding of complaints to the union obkoms. All the letters which we receive are examined by workers of the oblast Council of Trade Unions. Visits by workers of the sectorial committee machinery and union activists directly to the localities are undertaken for a study of questions raised in the letters which are of great significance. This method of verification makes it possible to study the situation thoroughly, adopt concrete measures and get to know the reasons prompting a person to write his statement.

The subject matter of the letters varies, of course: questions of the observance of safety techniques, pay, an improvement in housing conditions, distribution of sanatoria passes and much else Constantly remembering that the unions are entrusted with monitoring observance of work safety rules, the oblast Council of Trade Unions pays great attention to the working people's letters which contain warnings about violations in this sphere and instances of bureaucratism and infringement of the working people's legitimate rights.

An example: For a whole year the administration of the Zhetybay motor transport enterprise No 3 failed to pay damages to the family of Comrade Nurimov who was injured on the job. Red tape and a flagrant violation of the law were displayed. The oblast Council of Trade Unions Presidium examined this case at its session and compelled the administration to carry out its obligations to the worker's family.

A responsive, attentive attitude is required for each letter. If a person writes a statement, it means he has weighty reasons for it. Of course, a considerable proportion of the letters concerns the housing question. Despite the fact that 160,000-170,000 square meters of living space are introduced in the oblast annually, this is still an acute problem. For this reason each instance of incorrect apartment distribution gives rise to people's legitimate anger. These instances occur because a proper record of those in need of housing is sometimes lacking, up-to-date specifications on the lists for the acquisition and extension of living space are made behind schedule, housing legislation is not explained and there has been a slackening of the work of the housing-social commissions. Thus the oblast Council of Trade Unions had to intervene to restore the right to improvement in housing conditions of F.S. Zhaplov of the Mangyshlak Commissioning-Adjustment Administration and Kh. V. Abdulin, a worker at the Novouzensk motor transport enterprise--participants in the Great Patriotic War.

Studying the citizens' statements and complaints which we received, we came to the conclusion that many managers have a poor grasp of labor legislation and that the local makes insufficiently full use of the rights it has been granted. In order to rectify this situation the oblast Council of Trade Unions organizes for executive personnel and union activists seminars for the study of labor legislation. The classes analyze in detail instances of violations of hiring firing rules, the transfer to other work, the filling out of labor books and so forth.

In improving the work with the letters we receive we are also endeavoring to perfect the organization of personal reception of the citizens. It is conducted in accordance with a precise timetable both in the oblast soviet and the union obkoms. Heads of departments and other oblast Council of Trade Unions executives receive visitors daily. They do not only explain this legislative regulation or the other but also adopt measures for the solution of questions which have arisen.

We hold those to whom this work has been entrusted strictly accountable for the state of the day-to-day work with the letters and the organization of the reception of the citizens. We inculcate in our activists an intolerance of formalism and teach the workers to adopt concrete measures, taking advantage of their broad rights, and not confine themselves to recommendations and explanations, as was the case hitherto.

Much depends on the attitude of enterprise managers toward the activity of the union organizations. Where these relations are built on the principles of socialist traditions, there are no conflicts. The union committee of the Uzen'neft administration investigates and eliminates all violations on the spot and does much to ensure that they do not occur at all. There is a responsible attitude here toward each complaint and statement, and the citizens' reception on personal matters is well organized. It is not fortuitous that the oblast Council of Trade Unions has received hardly a single disquieting letter from here in recent years. The Mangyshlakneftegazstroy trust construction administration-5 the Zhetybayneft administration and Road-Building trust No 19 defend the working people's rights and interests in businesslike and scrupulous manner.

The office of union official involves much work. It is within the capabilities of he who is sensitive and attentive and kind and scrupulous. Great experience of life and responsiveness to people have won deserved authority for T. Aydarov, chairman of the Mangyshlakneftegazstroy trust building committee. He is able to find the right words and adopt the correct tone in conversation with the most exasperated interlocutor and those who have a grudge against the whole world. He is unfailingly helpful, implants hope in the heart and will do everything to champion the worker's interests. It often happens that a statement written in an irascible mood to the higher authorities remains unsent for the need for it has disappeared.

A. Yeshmanov, chairman of the union committee of the Uzen' production transport administration No 3, S. Zhusipbekov, chairman of the depot committee of the Mangyshlakrybkholodflot administration V. Ivanova, chairman of the union committee of the passenger motor transport enterprise, and many other union officials enjoy great respect in the labor collectives.

Implementing the CPSU Central Committee decree "Measures for a Further Improvement in Work With the Working People's Letters and Proposals in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress," the oblast Council of Trade Unions will refine the forms and methods of work with the letters and the personal reception of the citizens.

Mangyshlakers have made a good start in the 11th 5-Year Plan and are participating actively in socialist competition for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the plans and pledges of the present year. Under the guidance of the party organizations, the union committees are exerting every effort to ensure that the work of fulfillment of the 5-year plan quotas be combined with high exactingness with respect to questions of the defense of the interests and rights of the working man.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 4 AUG

LD050104 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 4 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Harvesting has begun in the fields of Pavlodarskaya Oblast. Machine operators of southern rayons have started garnering early grain crops. This summer is proving difficult for farmers of the virgin lands in the Irtysh area. There has been virtually no rain all summer. Before the start of the harvest all combines were carefully acclimatized in order to reduce to a minimum losses of grain and straw. Farms of Chimkentskaya Oblast are the first in Kazakhstan to fulfill the annual plan for laying in crude fodder for publicly owned cattle. Almost 1.5 million tons of hay and haylage have been accumulated. (0000 GMT)

Harvesting of winter crops has ended in Gorkovskaya Oblast, 10 days earlier than last year. (0204 GMT)

Harvesting of cereals has ended in Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR. Many farms are selling more grain than called for by the plan. Threshing of grain has been completed on 1 million hectares in Tatarskaya Assr. Work rates are higher than last year despite difficult conditions. (0400 GMT)

Grain crops have been cut on 600,000 hectares in Ulyanovskaya Oblast. This is half the total area. Work is proceeding faster than last year. Grain crops have been threshed on a third of the area in the Mariyskaya Assr Non-Chernozem Zone. (0600 GMT)

Machine operators in the Ukraine have begun reaping early grain crops on the last million hectares. Over 90 percent of the reaped grain has been threshed. At the same time collective and state farms are preparing the fields for next year's harvest. (0700 GMT)

Laying-in of fodder is continuing in the Volga Region at the same time as the harvest. Irrigated cultivation is the basis of fodder production here. For example, over 100,000 hectares of irrigated land are sown to alfalfa alone. Second reaping of alfalfa is being completed everywhere at the moment, and there are two more reapings to come. (1000 GMT)

Harvesting of grain is practically finished in Krasnodarskiy Kray and the grain is being taken to procurement points. Most is strong wheat. Harvesting in Kostromskaya Oblast is proceeding faster than last year. In Orenburgskaya Oblast, 1.5 million hectares of cereals have been threshed. This is more than half the total crop. (1100 GMT)

The last few tons of grain were harvested today in the Arat Valley of Armenia. Farmers here are the first to have completed the harvest. Harvesting is also nearing the end in the foothills, while farms in the highland regions are waiting to start the harvest. (1300 GMT)

Preparations of the soil for winter cereals is underway in the grain areas of Uzbekistan. Farms in the Gissar Valley are the first in Tadzhikistan to complete machinery preparations for the cotton harvest. (1904 GMT)

MINISTER ISSUES STATEMENT ON PROCUREMENT SYSTEM

LD041704 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0615 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Statement by Grigoriy Sergeyevich Zolotukhin, USSR minister of procurement, on the "Horizons of the 5-Year Plan" program--recorded]

[Summary] Nearly three-quarters of the popular consumption funds are made up of agricultural goods or industrial items made from agricultural materials. Today nearly 90 percent of the agricultural output goes to the consumer via the state procurement system. The state spends more than R70 billion every year on procurement in kolkhozes and sovkhozes alone.

The current state procurement system is based on economic laws. The volume of sales to the state has risen, the period of supply to procurement enterprises was cut and the quality improved. Even in the bad weather conditions of the last 5-year plan period, the average yearly grain harvest reached 205 million tons.

In comparison with the Ninth 5-Year Plan, the average increase in production of grain was 13 percent, but its procurement was 15 percent. The greatest volume of grain procurement was in 1977, when it was 77.7 million tons. Procurement of other products was also up.

Round the clock deliveries of items to procurement points are becoming more common. This increased the efficiency of trucks by 20-25 percent, and raised the productivity of procurement enterprises. In some oblasts computers started to help work out the timetables. Attention is being paid to set up direct links between producers and procurers. Containers are being used more and more, which cuts by 2.5 times the loading and unloading work, and cuts the idle time of transportation fivefold. But the new progressive measures are not being implemented everywhere.

The quality of agricultural goods improved noticeably in the last 2 years. In comparison with the Ninth 5-Year Plan period the procurement of high quality strong wheat increased nearly twofold, whereas that of hard wheat went up 1.5 times. The average weight of cattle increased, and first class milk sales also went up. Many farms set up quality control services, but much remains to be done.

New capacities were built in grain stores, and the capacities of grain driers increased. One thousand or more powerful unloading trucks were obtained to unload heavy trucks and semitrailers. More than 9,000 such vehicles will be (?in use) this year. Other transportation is also being introduced.

Many areas are fulfilling their plans well or have overfulfilled them. But some farms and areas are not selling grain to the state fast enough. This applies for example to Cherkasskaya, Nikolayevskaya and Volgogradskaya Oblasts. Experience from past years indicates that when sales of grain to the state are held up the grain often spoils on the farms.

'STAFF' ON FARM EQUIPMENT, PARTS SHORTFALLS

PM041205 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 26 Jul 81 p 2

[Yu. Grachev report: "Guaranteeing Equipment for the Harvest"]

[Text] A regular session of the all-union operations staff for material and technical supply to agriculture has taken place. Opening the session, L.I. Khitrun, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, said that there is no more important task today for agricultural machine operators than gathering the harvest and making highly productive use of harvesting equipment. The collectives of industrial enterprises which supply the necessary equipment, spare parts, fuels and lubricants and other resources to kolkhozes and sovkhozes are called on to give them great help in this.

Many plants are successfully coping with the countryside's orders, which promotes rapid harvesting and threshing of windrows. However, a number of enterprises are lagging with planned and supplementary supplies to the countryside of tractors, combines, trucks and assemblies and spare parts for them. The Krasnoyarsk, Taganrog, Sternopol and Tula combine plants were named among these at the staff session. The Tula combine plant, for example, undersupplied the countryside to the tune of many spare parts for mowing machines in the first 6 months.

Of 158 different parts for tractors, industrial enterprises underfulfilled the plans for 25 of them in the first 6 months. The collectives of the Chelyabinsk tractor plant, the Moscow and Melitopol tractor hydraulic equipment plants, the Altay engine plant and the Kharkov tractor motor plant and others are guilty here.

The session participants voiced serious criticisms against the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, whose enterprises are also not coping with their program. It was noted that for the last 6 months they did not fulfill the plans for the production of 60 out of 293 different types of spares. The countryside was undersupplied to the tune of a considerable number of motors, cylinder blocks, sleeve sets, piston rings, springs, axles, driveshafts and other parts. It is patently clear that the collectives of Yaroslavl's Avtodizel production association, Kostroma's Motordetal plant, the Sinelnikovo spring plant, the Korkiy and Ulyanovsk truck plants and certain other plants in that department have still not had impressed on them the importance of the task of providing equipment for the harvest.

This criticism was also leveled at some enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and the Petrochemical Industry, which have failed to supply agriculture with a large number of technical and rubber goods necessary for the repair of harvesting equipment. These are mainly fan and v-belts and also chassis packing glands. Supplies of these goods are regularly interrupted by the Barnaul, Belaya Tserkov and Karaganda rubber and technical goods plants and the Saranskiy "Rezinotekhnika" plant.

Mass fodder procurement is underway on the country's farms. Its success will depend also on full provision of equipment for kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Yet the necessary fodder procurement machines, such as the KSK-100 produced by the Gomselmash plant, often arrive at the farms in incomplete form. The Lyubertsy haymaking machinery production association, and the Sasovkormmash, Sol-Iletskkormmash and Frunze agricultural machinery plants have failed to supply agriculture with a large number of spare parts for fodder harvesting equipment. These enterprises are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production.

A difficult situation has arisen in the provision of fuels and lubricants for the harvest work. The July plan for deliveries to the farms is not being fulfilled in virtually all agricultural regions. The responsibility for this belongs to the RSFSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products.

Other questions of material and technical supply for the harvest work were also examined at the session.

Executives of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR People's Control Committee and the USSR Gossnab and representatives of ministries and departments took part in the staff's work.

AGRICULTURAL MINISTRY EXAMINES WINTER SOWING

LD041353 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] The Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture today examined questions connected with the preparations for next year's harvest. Sowing of winter crops has begun in the northern oblasts, Arkhangelskaya, Kirovskaya and Permskaya Oblasts. The best time for it has already arrived in 11 oblasts. Sowing machinery will soon be going into the fields of central regions.

The collegium noted that favorable conditions for the sowing of winter crops are forming in the country. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes have taken advantage of this. Soil preparation is being carried out successfully by farms in Gorkovskaya, Smolenskaya, Kalininskaya and other oblasts, krays and autonomous republics. In the RSFSR one-third of the winter fields will be sown on bare fallow, the best precursor. This not only makes it possible to increase the yield of agricultural crops being sown this year, but it also has a favorable effect on the yield of subsequent years. In order to speed up preparation of the fields, many farms have given up the plow and are using surface tillage of the soil.

Concern was expressed at the collegium in connection with the fact that on a number of farms in Bryanskaya, Moscovskaya, Ivanovskaya, Kostromskaya, Yaroslavskaya and Ryazanskaya Oblasts the fields intended for winter sowing are being cleared slowly. Because of this the best times for obtaining good shoots may be missed, and the plants will not have time to gain strength before the onset of cold weather.

The task being set is for all seed to be planted in the soil with simultaneous application of granulated superphosphate to the drill rows. It has been noted that people's controllers are closely examining the fields so that there should not be any so-called idling [balalayki] or missed patches on them.

On the overwhelming majority of kolkhozes and sovkhozes seeds of the transferred stock--that is, grain collected in the previous years--have been prepared. On fields sown with such seed the harvest is considerably greater than on plots where fresh seed obtained in the current year is planted.

New strains, for example, the Bashkiriya-bred Chulpan rye, will also help to increase the yield of winter crops; this one will be sown on almost 1 million hectares this year. Interest has been shown in this strain by kolkhozes and sovkhozes not only in the RSFSR but also in the Soviet Baltic republics, the Ukraine and Belorussia. Chulpan is marked by high yields and resistance to lodging, diseases and cold.

The collegium noted that managers and agronomists on the overwhelming majority of farms in the Non-Chernozem Zone, along the Volga and in other parts of the country, owing to extensive initiative and activity, have stocked up with good quality seed in good time and are successfully carrying out soil tillage.

The state is giving much help to the farms. Practical measures have been taken to lay a good foundation for the 1982 harvest this autumn.

RSFSR CSA ISSUES REPORTS ON HARVEST PROGRESS

LD050117 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Today the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration [CSA] has compiled a routine summary on the progress of the harvest in kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises. Grain and pulse crops have been reaped on almost 27 million hectares. This is 37 percent of the sown area. Eighty-seven percent of the reaped grain has been threshed.

The first reapers have gone out onto the fields of West Siberia. Machine operators have begun harvesting on farms of the Far East. Harvesting is being conducted by all oblasts and ASSR's of the European part of the RSFSR. Elevators and grain reception points are receiving excellent grain. For high quality rye, wheat and other crops, kolkozes and sovkhozes receive additional payments from the state.

On the fields of the North-West and Volga-Vyatka Regions, the optimal periods have arrived for the sowing of winter crops. According to the assessments of specialists, favorable conditions prevail for expanding the area sown to winter crops. According to operational data of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, by today, rye and wheat have been sown on about 300,000 hectares.

GRAIN HARVESTING PROGRESS, FODDER PROBLEMS VIEWED

PM041123 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Jul 81 p 1

[I. Nivin report: "Hours and Minutes Decided"]

[Excerpts] According to RSFSR Central Statistical Administration figures, as of 20 July grain and pulse crops (not counting corn) had been cut on 10.7 million hectares in the republic's fields. The grain has been threshed on 5.4 million hectares. The first grass cutting has been carried out on 22.7 million hectares. That is 58.1 percent of the plan.

Some 16.5 million tons of hay and 15.9 million tons of cured hay have been procured and about 2 million tons of grass meal have been produced.

The Russian farmers are working under complex conditions just now. The decisive period has come in the harvest and in fodder procurement. Intense heat prevails over the grain fields of the Volga Region, central regions and the Urals. In a number of places in the North Caucasus rain is hindering the grain harvest.

Yesterday the millionth ton of grain was poured into the state granries from Stavropolskiy Kray's grain fields. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes' collective pledge is to ship at least 900,000 tons of grain to the three elevators by the end of the harvest--which is in excess of the plan target.

The Non-Chernozem Zone oblasts have joined in the harvest. Throughout the region as a whole grain has been cut on 550,000 hectares. The Bryanskaya Oblast machine operators have already harvested grain from 15 percent of the sown areas. Orlovskaya and Moskovskaya Oblasts are approaching this figure. Throughout the republic as a whole the harvesting tempo is somewhat more rapid than last year, but this should not make us complacent. Threshing of grain crops is proceeding more slowly than it should. In the Mordovskaya ASSR, for instance, windrows have been stacked on 63,000 hectares yet they have been threshed on only 8,000 hectares. Tambovskaya Oblast and the Tatarskaya ASSR are allowing the same gap to develop. Every step must be taken to carry out the harvest within the best deadlines and to prevent grain losses.

Fodder is a concern as important as the grain harvest. Work in the meadows must be considerably accelerated. Results even in neighboring regions are "variable." While Orenburgskaya Oblast has cut grass from 72 percent of its sown areas, Chleyabinskaya Oblast has cut only 48 percent and Kurganskaya Oblast 47 percent. The Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR continues to procure little hay. Only one-sixth of the planned amount has been laid in there, whereas in the North Caucasus as a whole the figure is over one-half.

Moreover, this autonomous republic, as in previous years, is grossly violating the procedure for laying fodder. Suffice it to say that much of the hay is substandard.

Its quality is in need of substantial improvement throughout the RSFSR: 5 percent substandard hay has already been recorded. That is an alarm signal. Sverdlovskaya and Tyumenskaya Oblasts are making virtually no checks on the nutritional value of the grass being procured. Yet constant verification of the state of fodder makes it possible promptly to rectify errors in haymaking. The Vladimirskaya Oblast farms have stepped up this work and as a result the quantity of first-class hay has almost trebled.

Vitaminous grass meal is an important component of the livestock's diet. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes must also pay attention to the nature of its merit as fodder. Astrakhanskaya and Permskaya Oblasts have sharply lowered the quality of grass meal, while in the Buryatskaya ASSR 80 percent of it is substandard.

The silage crop harvesting time is approaching in Novosibirskaya Oblast. A good corn, sunflower and pea yield is expected, but only two-thirds of the equipment for the harvest on these fields and plantations has been repaired. This situation obliges farm leaders to eliminate the shortcomings immediately.

RAIN DAMAGES CROPS IN SAKHALINSKAYA OBLAST

LD041654 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Correspondent's report from Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk]

[Text] Torrential rain continues for the third day in Sakhalinskaya Oblast and the greater part of the Kuriles ridge. Rivers have burst their banks: in many places bridges, roads, communication lines and buildings have been damaged. Considerable areas of crops, hay fields and pastures are under water. The elements have inflicted particularly great damage in Uglegorskiy, Tomarinskiy and Dolinskiy Rayons, where the heavy rain has caused mud torrents and landslides and the high water has cut off cattle. The oblast, town and rayon headquarters for fighting the elements are taking all measures necessary to ensure the uninterrupted work of industrial enterprises, sovkhozes, transportation and means of communication. Thousands of Sakhalin and Kuriles residents are taking part in the emergency work.

COSMOS-1285 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 4 AUG

LD040824 Moscow TASS in English 0744 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Aug, TASS--Another artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1285 was launched in the Soviet Union today. The sputnik carries scientific apparatuses for continuing the exploration of outerspace. Its initial period of revolution is 12 hours 6 minutes, maximum distance from the earth surface 40,165 kilometres, minimum distance 630 kilometres and orbit angle 62.8 degrees. The apparatuses installed in the sputnik function normally.

USSR LAUNCHES COSMOS-1286 SATELLITE 4 AUG

LD041416 Moscow TASS in English 1407 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Aug, TASS--The Soviet Union today launched an earth satellite Cosmos-1286 for continuing space research.

The initial period of revolution is 93.24 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface is 453, the minimum distance is 433 kilometers, the inclination of the orbit is 65 degrees.

The onboard equipment is functioning normally.

BRIEFS

NEW TELEVISION RETRANSMITTER--Blue screens have lit up in the remote national villages of Priamurye, Bogorodskoye, (UFTA), Koltsovo and Solontsy. A television retransmitter of the Ekran system has gone into operation here. It has made it possible to receive broadcasts from Moscow in black and white and color. Some 90 percent of the inhabitants of Khabarovskiy Kray today received central television broadcasts. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 4 Aug 81 LD]

NAVY DAY CELEBRATED IN LENINGRAD, SEVASTOPOL

PM041055 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jul 81 p 1

[Correspondent reports: "Flags Flying on the Roads"]

[Excerpt] On 26 July the Moscow evening sky was lit by holiday fireworks in honor of USSR Navy Day. There were also holiday fireworks in the capitals of the union republics and the hero-cities and in the fleets and flotillas.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondents report on how the sailors celebrated their holiday.

Leningrad--Sailors of the Red Banner Leningrad Naval Base celebrated USSR Navy Day with their brothers in arms--sailors from the GDR and Poland, there on an official friendly visit. According to tradition the celebrations began aboard the legendary cruiser Aurora. The fleet was reviewed by Admiral of the Fleet G. Yegorov, chief of the USSR Navy Main Staff.

Sevastopol--A fleet review was held here. Adm N. Khovrin, commander of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet, reviewed the formation of ships by cutter and warmly congratulated the sailors on the holiday. Many of them had recently returned from a Black Sea voyage during which they successfully fulfilled training and combat tasks.

Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the navy and USSR deputy defense minister, took part in the celebrations.

GENERAL SHKADOV INTERVIEWED ON OFFICER TRAINING

PM041000 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 23 July publishes on page 6 under the headline "They Are Men of the State" a 2,200-word article by special correspondent V. Verstakov in which he reports on an interview with Army Gen Ivan Nikolayevich Shkadov, chief of the USSR Ministry of Defense Main Personnel Directorate, on officer selection and training. Shakadov talks of the complex nature of the training of these "men of the state" and the moral qualities they need, as well as the high standard of education most of them have today. He contrasts the conscripts of the war years with today's situation of oversubscription to the military academies, and also contrasts the extreme youth of officers of the war years with those of today, although he reports that it is planned to allow 17-year-old graduates into officer training under certain circumstances even though it is preferred to enroll people with diverse work experience. He describes the training process as a "series of pyramids" as the officers build up qualities and experience to make them real "men of the state." He concludes by saying that "their job is to study war and their duty is to defend peace."